

Most EEC States Welcome Giscard's Call for Top Talks

BRUSSELS, Aug. 28 (Reuters).—Common Market countries today generally welcomed France's call for a summit of community leaders, although the British reaction was noticeably cooler than the rest.

The Common Market reaction supported speculation that President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing made the proposal last night in part to get Britain to commit itself to either staying in or getting out of the community.

The French view has been that the Labor government, in its bid to renegotiate membership in the European Economic Community, has not made it clear that it wants Britain to stay in the community.

France Lifts Arms Ban on Mideast Foes

(Continued from Page 1) fiscal year to earn first place, some \$7 billion of it to the Persian Gulf and Middle East areas. This does not include an estimated \$1.5 billion worth of arms given away during the same year.

Pentagon figures estimate the Soviet sales during the same period at over \$2 billion. Official French sources put French arms sales during the year at \$1.5 billion.

The U.S. sales during the year included \$4 billion worth of arms to Iran, \$1 billion to Israel and \$700 million to Saudi Arabia.

U.S. Makes Offer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (Reuters).—John McLucas, secretary of the Air Force, yesterday offered European countries the right of joint production of new—but so far unspecified—light-weight American fighter planes, apparently to head off French competition.

Mr. McLucas told a trade group that Europeans buying the next generation of U.S. planes could reap large savings by constructing the aircraft in Europe. Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark and Norway are all in the market for new fighter planes to replace their aging F-104s.

Bonn Ex-Aide Says Guillaume Had Clearance

BONN, Aug. 28 (Reuters).—Communist spy Gunter Guillaume had a "white card" clearance in the files of West German counter-intelligence when he penetrated the inner circle of the Bonn government, an investigating commission heard today.

Testifying before the commission, the former department director of the counter-intelligence bureau, Johann Hermeau, said that the "white card" system meant that nothing was known against the person concerned.

Before his arrest last April, Guillaume had been a personal aide of former Chancellor Willy Brandt for 10 months. Mr. Brandt resigned as a consequence of the spy scandal.

Guillaume, who has admitted being an East German agent, carried a full security clearance. He is believed to have betrayed official secrets to East Germany and Moscow, including correspondence between Mr. Brandt and the White House.

Wienand Asked to Quit

BONN, Aug. 28 (Reuters).—The official organ of West Germany's ruling Social Democratic party today called on Karl Wienand, the government's chief parliamentary whip, to resign. Mr. Wienand, 47, is under investigation by Bonn legal authorities for alleged tax evasion and making a false statement to a parliamentary investigating commission.

mut comes at a bad time for Labor because the general election expected in Britain soon makes it difficult for London to commit itself on such a politically sensitive issue.

EEC officials expressed surprise at Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's remarks that Europe must rely on itself alone and not on the United States, particularly since the French President has said that he would seek to improve relations between Washington and the community.

They said that such remarks would disturb other EEC countries, principally Britain and West Germany, which want good transatlantic relations.

On the summit, officials in London said today only that the government would carefully consider the French leader's proposals when they are made formally.

Careful Preparation

The EEC officials said that any summit—which Mr. Giscard d'Estaing wants to promote European political union—must be prepared carefully to avoid a repetition of the last meeting of heads of government, in Copenhagen last December, which failed because of insufficient preparation.

Inflation is the main problem facing the EEC, as well as the rest of the industrialized world, and officials were not optimistic that a summit could produce a common program to combat it.

The EEC has been trying for two years without success to formulate a common anti-inflation program.

West Germany welcomed Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's proposals on Europe, a Foreign Ministry spokesman in Bonn said, explaining: "The government welcomes all efforts aimed at reuniting the European economic and monetary union and supports all initiatives which bring us closer to the realization of European unity."

Economic Union Deadline

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt recently agreed that the EEC should keep to its 1990 deadline for full economic and monetary union.

In Rome, informed observers said that Italy favored a summit before the end of the year and hopes that such a meeting would succeed in giving a new impetus to the movement toward European union.

In the Hague, there was no official comment, but informed sources said that the Netherlands was always happy about whatever could serve the cause of European integration.

Belgium also had no official comment, but officials privately welcomed the President's call for a new thrust in the EEC's efforts to unite on the political front.

Mideast Trip For Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)

Rabbi, Mr. Kissinger would go back to the Middle East to confer with top Arab leaders, or as is more likely, would meet with foreign ministers at next month's United Nations General Assembly session and go to the Middle East in October.

The October trip would either be a separate Middle East mission early in the month, or part of a longer trip planned for late in October and early November.

Egyptian Complaint

CAIRO, Aug. 28 (AP).—Egypt complained to the United States today that Israel is "increasing tension" in the Middle East, a Foreign Ministry spokesman announced.

Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy summoned U.S. Ambassador Hermann Eilts and informed him of "the latest Israeli provocations" in the area, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Mr. Fahmy cited as examples "Israel's recent mobilization drills, expulsion of Sinai residents from their homes and inhuman treatment to residents of Arab occupied territories," the spokesman said.



Thousands of Greek Cypriot refugees are housed in tent city near Larnaca.

Associated Press

French Jewish Leaders Ask Action Against Anti-Semitism

PARIS, Aug. 28 (AP).—French Jewish leaders have asked the government to take steps to check what they believe is an upsurge in anti-Semitism in France.

Representations were made to the Interior Ministry this month after a series of incidents involving the desecration of two cemeteries, an attack on a synagogue, a bomb blast at a Jewish organization headquarters, the dissemination of hate literature, and the daubing of Paris shops and two bank branches with anti-Semitic slogans.

"The seed of a grave situation exists," said Claude Kelman, a spokesman for the Representative Council of Jewish Institutions in France, an organization coordinating the political activities of the country's major Jewish groups.

"Without being an alarmist, the systematic nature of what we observe today is more troubling than

anything we have seen in a very long time," Mr. Kelman said.

Beyond the specific incidents, Mr. Kelman asserted, there seemed to be a sharpening of anti-Semitic attitudes in some areas of French life, notably in business. Mr. Kelman said that the government offered the council "very clear and very energetic reassurances." But, he said, "I'm afraid that France, having sowed the wind, is now harvesting the storm. Systematic anti-Semitism has left deep marks and has liberated a number of tendencies."

Mr. Kelman said a new aspect of the current wave of anti-Semitism was that its origin was not in traditional rightist groups, but in leftist organizations linked to Palestinian groups.

One of the groups, "Défiance," which broke shop windows in a Paris Jewish neighborhood, is believed by Mr. Kelman to be financed with Arab funds.

Methods, Maturity

"The outbreak resembles nothing since the Second World War. The new anti-Semitism understands the mass media much better. They are using because of their careful planning, their methods, their political maturity and their professionalism," Mr. Kelman said.

Mr. Kelman said he was also alarmed by a change in tone in the statements of a few French parliamentarians closely linked to the Arab world. Previously, he said, their positions were clearly anti-Israeli, but limited as such. Now, he went on, certain declarations have a tone approaching anti-Semitism.

"The political and social climate in the country, with the possibility of unemployment this year, is such that we consider that the current situation is not without danger," Mr. Kelman said.

France's Jewish population is 550,000, with about half living in the Paris region. It is the fourth largest Jewish community in the world, after those in the United States, the Soviet Union, and Israel, respectively.

Surplus Passes Storing Facilities For EEC Beef

BRUSSELS, Aug. 28 (AP).—The Common Market's surplus beef stocks have increased to the point where EEC refrigeration facilities have been exhausted.

Beef surpluses have reached 210,000 tons and the EEC storage limit is 180,000 tons. In a desperation move, the French and Irish governments have chartered refrigeration ships to use as floating warehouses until the beef market is normalized.

Two refrigeration ships have been hired in Le Havre, and one containing 4,000 tons of EEC beef is at anchor in Bantry Bay, Ireland. According to sources here, the Irish Department of Agriculture is planning to charter another refrigeration vessel in the next few weeks.

There also are expectations that the French may have to hire additional ships. Although about 50,000 tons of French beef has been sold to the Soviet Union, the relief will be short-lived because between 10,000 and 12,000 tons are being taken off the EEC market each week.

Airline Strike Continues

LISBON, Aug. 28 (AP).—A strike that has paralyzed the operations of the Portuguese airline TAP today threatened to cut off all of Portugal's air links with the rest of the world.

Sources said there was a strong possibility that unless the TAP dispute over the "unfair firing" of employees was resolved quickly, the stoppage would spread next Monday to all airlines using Lisbon Airport.

Portugal's military government last night ordered the army to take over control of TAP and police and troops were posted at key points to the airport. While the army could order the strikers back to work, it has not done so.

The government said the stoppage was costing the airline \$4,000 an hour, disrupting tourist traffic and threatening the timetable for the return to Portugal of troops garrisoned in Guinea-Bissau.

Official government sources declined to comment on the strike or on talks with labor representatives aimed at ending it.

But airline sources said it was hoped a settlement could be reached later.

Some 2,500 TAP workers have walked off the job.

Bank to Be Seized

LISBON, Aug. 28 (Reuters).—The government announced today that it intended to nationalize the Banco de Portugal, the Banco de Angola and the Banco Nacional Ultramarino.

The banks are joint stock companies with private shareholders. The Banco de Portugal issues banknotes for Portugal itself, the Banco de Angola for Angola, and the Banco Nacional Ultramarino for other overseas territories.

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Soyuz Craft Back to Earth

(Continued from Page 1) assertion today that "the Soyuz-15 station continues the flight in the automatic regime on the present program," suggesting that the 24-ton station was still functioning.

It is possible that the life-support system aboard the Soyuz-15, which is viewed by Soviet space officials as a transport ship, was too limited to permit a longer space flight without docking.

American space officials had earlier expressed concern about the Soyuz spacecraft following the tragedy in June, 1971, when three cosmonauts aboard Soyuz-11 cause of leaks and depressurization.

The Soyuz crew was subsequently reduced to two cosmonauts, and other unspecified modifications of the craft were made. Late last year the Russians checked out the improvements by sending up flights designated Soyuz-12 and 13 on brief two-day missions.

Last month's flight and docking of Soyuz-14 went without any apparent hitch. American astronauts of the Apollo team visiting the Soviet Union for joint training this summer told correspondents that they trusted the worthiness of the Soyuz craft for next July's linkup.

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Greek Cypriot Group Plans To Wage Guerrilla Warfare

(Continued from Page 1)

The military commander of the Cypriot Liberation Army is said to be Maj. Andreas Papadopoulos, a National Guard officer with EOKA-B affiliations. Two officials of the Tactical Police Force, which has in the past sought to suppress EOKA-B, were also said to have people in the new army. They are Maj. Pantelis Pantazis and Andrew Seimenis, an intelligence official.

The liberation army's representative, Mr. Stavropoulos, said it would wait for an unspecified period for a diplomatic settlement of the crisis on the island. Thus, with no deadline for attack, the group appears at present to be more a psychological weapon than a military threat to the Turks.

The Turkish Army invaded Cyprus on July 20, five days after the overthrow of Archbishop Makarios, and now controls 40 per cent of the island, whose population is 80 per cent Greek.

Life can hasten the economic and social progress that generally brings lower birth rates.

The birth-control assistance program as originally drafted after extended pre-conference deliberations said:

"It is urged that all countries make available to all persons who so desire, if possible by the end of the second United Nations development quarter (1980), but not later than 1985, the necessary information and education about family planning and the means to practice family planning effectively and in accordance with their cultural values."

It was amended to read that nations should "encourage appropriate education concerning responsible parenthood and make available to persons who so desire advice and means of achieving it"—the main change being the elimination of the target dates.

The amendment was sponsored by Argentina and supported by a group that included the Vatican, which opposes contraception, and the Soviet Union, Communist China, Cuba, Brazil and Paraguay. All six among the nations here that are highly sensitive about outside dictation of national policies.

The short verbal shrift given the female sex's critical role in future augmentation or limitation of the world's population was one of several compromises woven into the draft "plan of action" after extensive pre-conference debate. This debate evidently averted friction over the widely contrasting statuses of women in different parts of the world.

But while cries for female equality resounded from the conference's adjunct forum for non-governmental people, the cause also was being pushed in the conference Committee of the Whole, assigned to recast the action plan.

The result was the insertion by consensus of an additional "principle" in the plan: "Women have the right to complete integration in the development process, particularly by means of equal participation in educational, social, economic, cultural and political life. In addition, the necessary measures should be taken to facilitate this integration with family responsibilities, which should be fully shared by both partners."

Female equality is considered an important avenue to reducing birth rates, both because women with other interests will have fewer babies and because their enlarged contribution to national

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On Indicates Ford Pared Budget Target by \$2 Billion

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (NYT).—Secretary of the Treasury William Simon indicated yesterday that the administration had added about \$2 billion to the amount by which it wants to cut this year's federal budget.

In a breakfast session with reporters, Mr. Simon used the

GOP Primary Won in Alaska By Hammond

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP).—Conservationist Jay Hammond, a former state Senate president known for his poetry, won the Republican gubernatorial nomination in Alaska today, defeating a field of four candidates which included former Interior Secretary Walter Hickel.

Mr. Hammond will face incumbent William Egan, a Democrat who won re-election easily in a primary that also saw Alaskans vote overwhelmingly to move their state capital from Juneau to a more central location.

In Oklahoma, where primary votes were also cast yesterday, House Speaker Carl Albert nailed down his 18th consecutive term in Congress and Gov. David Hall's try for re-election ended in failure.

Oklahomans also apparently rejected a controversial proposal to legalize pari-mutuel betting on horse races by county option.

Poetry Reader

Mr. Hammond, 52, is a commercial fisherman, bush pilot, big-game guide and former state legislator from the southwest Alaskan village of Naknek. He often read his own poetry to his colleagues while serving in the Senate from 1967 to 1972.

With 348 of 441 precincts reporting, Mr. Hammond had 23,520 votes, or about 48 per cent. Only a plurality is required for victory. Mr. Hickel had 16,236 votes; former Gov. Keith Miller had 8,366, and two minor candidates trailed far behind.

Mr. Hickel, 55, is a former governor who left the state house in 1969 to join the Nixon Cabinet. He was fired a year later after enlisting Mr. Nixon for isolating himself in the White House.

Caution on Resources

Mr. Hammond urged a cautious approach to Alaska's resource development and asserted that all the other gubernatorial candidates, including Mr. Hickel, favored development at any cost. He is a member of the national board of the John Birch Society, defeated State Senate President Perry Fairbanks and three other candidates in an upset for the GOP nomination to the U.S. Senate.

Mr. Lewis will face liberal Democrat Mike Gravel, the incumbent, who defeated three candidates.

Gov. Egan, seeking his fourth term, captured 53 per cent of the vote against a token opponent. Former Alaska Federation of Fishermen president Don Wright anchored.

The voters approved moving the capital from Juneau, reachable only by air or water, to a more central location presumably near, but not in, Anchorage or Fairbanks. A report released during the bitter campaign estimated the move will cost about \$110 million, or roughly \$330 for every Alaskan resident.

Police Accused Of 'Executions' in Texas Jailbreak

HUNTSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 28 (AP).—A parolee inmate says he saw officers remove the bulletproof helmets of two convicts and shoot them in the heads during an escape attempt at the state prison here Aug. 3.

Henry Joseph Lewis, 33, was quoted in the Houston Post-Morning Star as saying he watched the shooting as he stood in the prison's hospital.

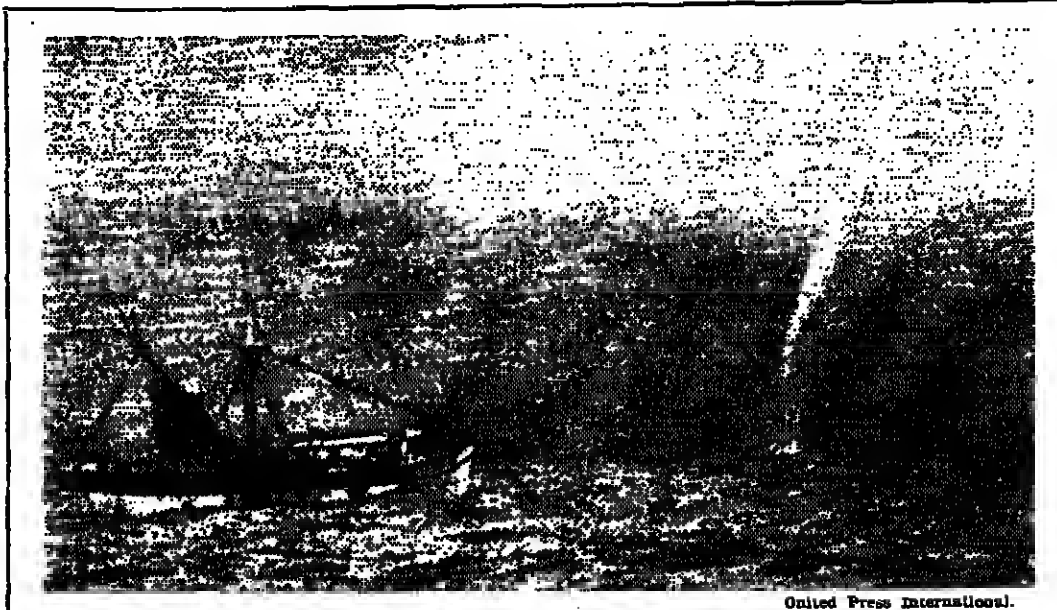
Convicts Fred Carrasco and tumbador Dominguez and two hostages were killed during the escape attempt, which climaxed a 11-day siege. The official killing by a justice of the peace said the scene was that Carrasco and Dominguez committed suicide.

Old Lewis was the second witness to state that officers killed Carrasco and Dominguez in "execution style." A prison chaplain said he was wounded in the shooting and the two died in this manner.

He said an inmate whose identity had not been disclosed wrote to the Sen. Oscar Murthy that saw Texas Rangers kick off the helmets of Carrasco and Dominguez and shoot them in the head.

A spokesman for the Texas Department of Corrections said prison would not respond to Lewis' allegations.

In the belief by some mechanics



TWISTER AT SEA—Tom Crowell, a Houston lawyer, was deep-sea fishing Monday when he photographed this waterspout and then ordered boat back to port.

For Defense in Pending Cases

Nixon Engages Justice Ex-Aide as Lawyer

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (NYT).—Former President Richard Nixon has hired a former high-level Justice Department official, Herbert Miller, to represent him in connection with the Watergate cover-up and other pending criminal and civil matters, reliable sources said yesterday.

Mr. Miller's first goal, the

sources said, will be to try to persuade Leon Jaworski, the Watergate special prosecutor, not to seek an indictment of the former president for his role in the Watergate scandal.

Mr. Miller, 50, served as counsel for Richard Kleindienst, the former attorney general, when he was permitted to plead guilty on May 15 to a misdemeanor after extended discussions with Mr. Jaworski and other members of his office.

That decision provoked a public debate over the merits of plea bargaining in a case as important as Watergate. It was a factor in the resignation of three members of the special prosecutor's staff, who contended that Mr. Kleindienst should have been charged with a felony.

No interview

Mr. Miller is now a partner in the firm of Miller, Cassidy, Larroca & Lewin.

Mr. Miller confirmed yesterday that he has been retained to represent Mr. Nixon. "It's no secret," Mr. Miller said. "I have been retained. Beyond that, I have no comment."

A spokesman for Mr. Jaworski said that he had no knowledge of the appointment of a new Nixon attorney. James St. Clair, the Boston lawyer who handled Mr. Nixon's impeachment defense, left the White House shortly after Mr. Nixon resigned the presidency on Aug. 9.

Mr. Miller, a registered Republican who was placed in charge of the Justice Department's Criminal Division in 1961 by President Kennedy, has been in private law practice since 1965. Most of the nine members of his firm are expected to participate in the Nixon defense, sources said.

"Although all of the discussions were with Jack (Miller)," one insider said, "Nixon's hiring a law firm."

None of Mr. Nixon's associates at his home in San Clemente, Calif., was available yesterday to answer questions on the matter. A number of lawyers close to the Watergate case acknowledged in interviews that Mr. Miller's first task was—as one lawyer put it—"to try and keep his client from being indicted."

Subpoenas for Nixon

In recent weeks, two subpoenas calling for court appearances by Mr. Nixon have been received by federal marshals in Los Angeles but have not been served, perhaps because of Mr. Nixon's delay in retaining counsel.

The appointment of Mr. Miller to represent Mr. Nixon was received with surprise by many Washington lawyers. Some noted, however, that Mr. Miller had successfully represented two other Watergate figures, Richard Moore, a White House aide, and William Bittman, a lawyer for Howard Hunt.

In these cases, the lawyers suggested, that apparently led to his selection by Mr. Nixon.

Nixon to Get Subpoenas

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 28 (AP).—Mr. Nixon will be served personally with two subpoenas "within the next few days," U.S. Marshal Gaylord Campbell said yesterday.

In Washington, Chris Rice, a spokesman for the U.S. Marshals Service, said the delivery would take place today or tomorrow at Mr. Nixon's home in San Clemente.

One subpoena was filed by John Ehrlichman, who wants Mr. Nixon to appear as a defense witness at the Watergate cover-up trial. Ehrlichman, once Mr. Nixon's chief domestic adviser, and five others face trial on Sept. 30 on charges of conspiracy and obstruction of justice.

The second subpoena seeks an oral deposition from Mr. Nixon on Sept. 24 in connection with a civil suit filed in Charlotte, N.C., by 25 persons who contend they were illegally kept out of a Billy Graham Day rally that Mr. Nixon attended on Oct. 15, 1971.

Sit-In by 200 Jobless Halts Trains in Naples

NAPLES, Aug. 28 (AP).—About 200 jobless Italians staged a sit-in today on the tracks at the main Naples railway station, disrupting train connections from Rome to southern Italy.

Police said the protest against recent layoffs was organized by Marxist groups. It appeared to be linked to a similar sit-in at Caserta, 16 miles north of Naples, where a plant laid off 71 workers.

News Analysis

U.S. Health Insurance Plans Popular, but Stalled in House

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (NYT).—National health insurance doesn't seem to have an enemy in town.

The President, all congressional leaders of both parties, most senators and representatives and nearly every special interest group, whether conservative or liberal, support the concept. In broad outline, the notion envisions using the federal mandate, and perhaps the public purse, to help underwrite the medical expenses of those persons who can't afford to pay for diagnosis and treatment.

Yet events here this month indicate that national health insurance is about as close to enactment as it was when the concept was first endorsed by the Bull Moose party in 1912. Seemingly, national health insurance is an issue about as apolitical as breathing and motherhood. But, as with air pollution and abortion, it is engulfed in political controversy.

Six months ago, for example, President Nixon sent to Congress the administration's new health insurance bill, a considerably liberalized version of the one he first introduced in 1971. But the Nixon administration's resurgent interest in a program it had left dormant for three years was spurred by many observers and politicians here: It would give the voters a something-for-everyone package to distract their attention from the Watergate scandal.

Attempt by Nixon

Mr. Nixon's attempt to drum up support for the administration bill fell flat, in part because of the gathering storm of impeachment, in part because it was regarded in Congress as an empty ploy.

The former president resurrected health insurance as a means of Melvin Laird, the former secretary of defense who was called into the White House as a presidential counselor last year to direct a rescue attempt that failed.

On assuming office, Mr. Ford, in his first address to Congress several weeks ago, again sought congressional support for health insurance, again on the advice of Mr. Laird and for somewhat the same reason: that is, to offer the voters some indication that the new administration was moving ahead in domestic affairs.

Thus both Mr. Nixon and Mr. Ford proclaimed national health insurance as their top domestic priority. But both got nowhere because they apparently miscalculated the extent of conflicts within the House Ways and Means Committee and could not cajole a bill onto the House floor.

"The Ways and Means Committee has been inundated with national health insurance bills whose cost and comprehensiveness vary greatly."

As an insight into the wide range of views of the committee members, nearly all are themselves sponsors or cosponsors of one or more of the bills before the committee.

Mr. Mills, who has served as committee chairman for 15 years, has both a personal interest in—and a virtual lock on—health insurance legislation, serving as an architect of Medicare and its predecessor, the Kerr-Mills program.

When organized labor started a push for enactment of national health insurance in 1969, Mr. Mills was wary. He felt that he had been burned badly, and perhaps even led to, by members of the Johnson administration, on the costs of Medicare, which had swollen enormously. The Johnson administration had, in effect, traded off meaningful cost controls in Medicare in order to get the votes to enact the program.

Mr. Mills has said repeatedly that he is not going to get burned again. But the national health insurance issue dragged on in Congress for four years, and some Democrats used the inaction in an attempt to strip Ways and Means of some of its jurisdiction, and Mr. Mills of some of his great power.

Early this year, he countered by serving as a co-sponsor of the Nixon administration's revised bill. Then Mr. Mills joined with Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., to introduce a new bill that was less liberal than organized labor's and in many ways much like the administration proposal.

Finally, two weeks ago he put before the committee yet a third version he had drafted that was a compromise of the previous two. His obvious intent was an accommodation, but it didn't work.

Some committee conservatives still balked at the use of federal payroll taxes and Treasury funds to pay even a small part of the program. For their part, the committee liberals have been playing a waiting game, figuring that the Democrats have an excellent chance to pick up seats in the November elections, and that their ideas will stand a better chance next year, not this.

Despite his public attempts at

compromise, Mr. Mills, in the view of political observers, really could be siding with the liberals behind the scenes. Next year, he might be reasoning, would give more time to more fully explore the costly variables and thus put together a better, more fiscally responsible bill, regardless of the President's desire to do it now.

Mr. Mills still hasn't formally thrown in the towel on enactment this year, but the White House obviously has. J.F. Ter-Horst, the President's press secretary, said in response to a question last Thursday that "obviously the timetable is running against" quick passage.

Chicago, Aug. 28 (NYT).—Attorney General William French Sullivan warned yesterday that the country's law enforcement bodies had lost the initiative in fighting violent crime and were falling to alter what he called "America's most agonizing fact of life."

Speaking to a gathering of police chiefs and public safety directors from most of the nation's largest cities, Mr. Sullivan said that final statistics to be released soon would show that crime in the United States actually increased by 6 per cent during 1973 instead of the 6 per cent rise predicted earlier.

He also noted that during the final quarter of 1973 crime had risen 16 per cent above the rate of that quarter in 1972 and by 15 per cent in the first quarter of 1974.

"No one can accurately predict the crime rate for the remainder of 1974," he said. "But we can now perceive with shocking clarity."

Viet Cong Blast Pleiku Air Base, Kill 1, Wound 2

SAIGON, Aug. 28 (AP).—Viet Cong sappers slipped into the Pleiku air base in the Central Highlands before dawn today and set off explosive charges, the Saigon command reported.

A communiqué said one person was killed and 490, including a chief, were wounded. "The communiqué said a warehouse and watchtowers were damaged."

Along the northern coast, below Danang, the command reported, 35 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were killed in a series of clashes. It said government losses were three killed and 26 wounded.

In the Saigon region, the command said, Viet Cong gunners fired 300 shells into Cong Thuan district town and government forces around the town, which is 20 miles northeast of Saigon, wounding 14 troops.

In Cambodia, ten Khmer Rouge insurgents and a government soldier were killed in a battle near the district capital of Ang Snuol, 14 miles west of Phnom Penh, the military command said today.

The command also reported insurgent shelling attacks at the besieged town of Konopong Sella. Casualties were reported light.

Pentagon Seorns Report of Worry Over Nixon Move

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (UPI).—The Pentagon today described as "pure bunk" news reports that Defense Secretary James Schlesinger feared that an erratic President Nixon might have pushed the button and started a nuclear war.

Pentagon spokesman Jerry Friedman issued this one-sentence statement: "The allegation that the secretary of defense was somehow concerned about a nuclear crisis during the presidential transition, as reported today by the Chicago Sun-Times and Reuters, is pure bunk."

Pentagon officials said last weekend that Mr. Schlesinger had considered various contingencies that could erupt between impeachment by the House and trial by the Senate. These contingencies included what should be done to make sure no one in the White House tried to move any troops or involve the military in any political process. They also included how the United States should handle any international crisis that might erupt during a period of a weakened presidency.

Mexico City Blackout

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 28 (AP).—An electrical failure blacked out most of this capital city for about two hours last night, stalling subways, cutting off radio and television programs and trapping people in elevators. The cause of the blackout has not been determined.

Bus Company Is Nationalized In Addis Ababa

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 28 (Reuters).—The ruling Armed Forces Committee has announced that the Addis Ababa Bus Co., almost entirely owned by the Ethiopian royal family, has been nationalized.

The nationalization follows a series of moves stripping Emperor Haile Selassie of power and curbing his movements.

The Armed Forces Committee said the bus company in the last 22 years earned its shareholders an estimated 6.3 million Ethiopian dollars (\$4.5 million), almost 18 times its capital.

Saxbe Faults Law Officials For Violent Crime Increase

By Seth S. King

CHICAGO, Aug. 28 (NYT).—Attorney General William French Sullivan warned yesterday that the country's law enforcement bodies had lost the initiative in fighting violent crime and were falling to alter what he called "America's most agonizing fact of life."

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ity that we have suffered a severe setback in the concerted effort to alter one of the nation's most agonizing facts of life. It is a failure of substantial dimension—harsh, bitter and dismaying, and it may prove to be the prelude of worse things to come unless we again find the way to gain the upper hand."

Appeals for Realism

He appealed for more realism in attempting to solve the problems of crime and complained of the tendency "by some" to blame crime on everything except the criminal.

"I believe a great many offenders commit crimes because they want to commit them. A great many feel that the risks of apprehension are low and the risks of going to prison, even if caught, are even lower," he declared.

He said that no single approach in handling crime would work by itself, but that a starting point, at least, should be to increase the risks of criminal behavior, and to convince potential criminals that once they are caught and convicted they will go to jail.

Mr. Saxbe lashed out at the social climate in America today, charging that permissiveness was rampant, that parents "often fail to teach or properly discipline their children, that alcoholism was 'our major health problem' and was contributing to crime, and that pornography had 'become as widespread as baseball.'"

"Sit Like Zombies"

"As a people, we seem to sit like zombies while our problems spread," he declared. "A major response is to demand that the police do more. Well, the police are doing about all they can. They cannot legislate morals, let alone enforce them. That can only be done by the society."

Mr. Saxbe, who was appointed attorney general by former President Richard Nixon after Elliot Richardson, his predecessor, had resigned over the firing of Archibald Cox, the first special Watergate prosecutor, said "white collar crime" had become a major problem and that too little enforcement effort had been placed in this area.

"In recent years, the spectacles we have seen are appalling, and I'm not talking only about Watergate now," he declared. "The list of state and local officials convicted of federal crimes—usually for violating their public trust for an illegal buck—is scandalously long."

Mr. Saxbe said the federal government must accept part of the blame for the crime problem. "There have been too many grandiose promises and too much patchwork performance in Washington," he said.

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Must U.S. Bail Out Pan Am?

Now it is Pan American World Airways that needs a heavy and continuous federal subsidy to avoid going broke. "Pan American is a national asset of great importance," its petition argues. To keep this asset in working order will take a subsidy of \$10 million a month immediately, the airline told the Civil Aeronautics Board. It is necessary to consider carefully what this money would buy.

Pan Am's urgent cry for help presents an entirely different question from the problem of Amtrak or the Penn Central case where the issue is maintaining a unique railway freight system vital to the whole national economy. It is also different from the Lockheed issue, which involved the preservation of great technical capabilities. The argument for subsidizing Pan Am comes down to national prestige. To make up your mind about the subsidies, ask yourself what it is worth to have Pan Am fly into foreign cities that, otherwise, no American airline would serve. Is that worth \$10 million a month? Is it worth the larger subsidies that lie a little farther down the same road? What about the other major American international carrier, Trans World Airlines, which has also petitioned for subsidies?

Except in this country, nearly all of the world's international airlines are either owned by their governments or heavily subsidized as a matter of national policy. Pan Am and TWA plaintively observe that they are not dealing with normal commercial competition. But it is also true that the cities to which they fly abroad are adequately served by other airlines as well. If other governments are willing to pay, should the United States match their payments in order to duplicate the service?

Pan Am cites two direct causes of its distress: The price of fuel has risen drastically and the number of people traveling abroad has fallen sharply, particularly between the United States and Europe. The drop in travel results, in turn, from inflation and the effects of a declining dollar on tourists' vacation plans. Pan Am argues, with justice, that none of these circumstances is its fault.

But the company's crisis has, as one might expect, deeper causes. It is precisely the policies that achieved its great successes that bring Pan Am into peril now. Its basic strategy has always been to build bigger. It has consistently pressed toward more routes to more places. It has been a leader in introducing bigger planes. Its massive investment in Boeing 747 jumbo jets forced other airlines around the world to follow it. The strategy assumed a steadily increasing volume of travel in a world growing endlessly

richer. That assumption, throughout the 1960s, seemed not only safe but obvious. Then, within the past several years, traffic suddenly began to level off. That has left Pan Am legally committed to vast networks of under-utilized routes, which it flies with huge planes that it cannot fill. The company estimates that out of every 100 seats on Pan Am flights this year, 46 will be empty. The prospects for filling those seats are getting progressively more gloomy. The price of transatlantic air fares has risen 23 per cent within the past year, and the international rate agency has agreed to increase them another 10 per cent in November.

The time has come for a worldwide rationalization of international air service. Many governments have pushed their airlines into much more extensive routes—for reasons of politics, prestige and general flagwaving—than they can sustain commercially. Most of the international airlines are being afflicted by the same dire troubles as Pan Am, and their governments are now burdened with a scale of deficits that they had never anticipated. A good case can be made for perpetuating flights by American carriers to some of the major capitals and central terminals abroad. But that is a long way from saying that the national interest requires maintaining every present route and connection, regardless of the cost to the U.S. Treasury. At a time when the American government is struggling to cut its current budget by \$5 billion, it would be ludicrous to commit \$120 million in new subsidies to preserve under-used and overlapping air routes abroad.

National prestige is a nebulous quality at best, and America's does not depend on the number of American airlines landing at foreign airports. It might better rest on a well-ordered and efficient economy. The issue now is reminiscent of the long debate over the SST, the supersonic transport. The argument held that our national prestige required it. When the United States decided not to proceed with the SST, the world discovered that our prestige survived. Not only that, but a great many other countries discovered that they too could get along without supersonic commercial flight. Perhaps the same thing will prove to be true of lavish and redundant airline service. As our economy moves through the rough weather ahead, it is possible that other companies as reputable and useful as Pan Am will find themselves in similar difficulties. The Pan Am decision will inevitably set a precedent for others to come. That makes it doubly important not to start a pattern here of heavy federal aid to large companies whose losses are rising.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Portent for South Africa

With the signing in Algiers of an agreement providing for the formal independence of Guinea-Bissau next month, Portugal has taken its first major step to dissolve the empire that it established in Africa five centuries ago. This dramatic event furnishes a clear portent for coming events farther south in Africa, including Portugal's disengagement from its two other territories on that continent, Angola and Mozambique.

The Algiers ceremony had a touch of anticlimax about it. The African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC), which began its armed struggle against heavy odds in 1963, has controlled much of the small West African country for years, and unilaterally proclaimed its independence last September—a declaration recognized by many governments.

In areas they still controlled, Portuguese authorities had been handing over administration to the PAIGC ever since the armed forces ousted Premier Caetano's authoritarian regime in Lisbon last April. Portuguese troops are already being flown home and, with Lisbon's approval, the Security Council

earlier this month recommended Guinea-Bissau for United Nations membership.

With the Algiers agreement, President Spínola's government has given further proof of good faith on its promises of independence for all the Portuguese African territories at the earliest practical moment. An interim government to guide Mozambique to independence will be installed shortly. It will include representatives of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frelimo), which has led the liberation struggle.

More time will be required for Angola, partly because of its much larger white population, partly because three separate black liberation movements have been unable so far to work together for their common goal.

With Portugal pulling out of Africa, the bell will toll more loudly for the remaining white minority governments in South Africa and Rhodesia. Once Mozambique is independent, the pressures will intensify overnight on Prime Minister Smith's Rhodesian regime next door. Both white governments should learn from Portugal's example and begin realistic negotiations with their black majorities while time remains.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Guinea-Bissau Independence

Portugal is severing the strings with its least manageable African territory, the watery triangle of Guinea-Bissau. With the Algiers agreement now signed and Sept. 12 named as independence day, no test of public opinion will take place. At least the Cape Verde Islands, distinct in character and valuable as an international air link, are being treated as a separate territory for the time being. Guinea-Bissau has only a small foreign community and has an already acknowledged head of state in Luiz Cabral, brother of the assassinated founder of the PAIGC movement. Other Portuguese over-

seas territories are less fortunate in not knowing which of several aspirants could be their first president.

Samora Machel, the Frelimo guerrilla leader, is the obvious candidate in Mozambique, but there has first to be an interim government headed by a major of the Lisbon junta. In Angola, richest and most developed province with a population of 800,000 Europeans, the political spectrum is most confused. It is in Angola that Gen. Spínola is rightly showing most concern for representative procedures. Three nationalist movements there can produce at least three rivals for the post of president. . . .

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 29, 1899

BIRMINGHAM—Britain's Prime Minister, Mr. Chamberlain, said that if war comes Great Britain will not rest with the demands she has already made on the Transvaal, "but having taken this matter in hand we will not let it go until we have secured conditions which once and for all shall establish which is the paramount power in South Africa." That means that the Boer Republic would come out of the conflict with far less independence than it now has.

Fifty Years Ago

August 29, 1924

SHANGHAI—American steamers in the center of civil war here today were warned of imminent hostilities between Chinese forces as martial law was proclaimed. American and British warships are nearing Shanghai from Chefoo. A battle line has been drawn at Qianshan, 30 miles away. As thousands of refugees are fleeing here, the rival fleets are steaming towards Shanghai from Foochow and Hankow and are expected to meet tomorrow.



"O, Deliver Me From This Sinful Corruption, but Not Just Yet."

Beating Inflation—British Style

By James Reston

LONDON—The British rate of inflation is now almost double America's, and the chances are that things will get worse before they get desperate, so this people are coming up with some ingenious ways to live through the crisis and even beat it.

The Economist magazine suggests, not very helpfully, "Don't just sit there. Build an ark." Don't count on the politicians, it warns, they are going to fight an election in October "on issues that have no relevance to the problems ahead."

The London Business School, in an economic forecast by Prof. James Ball and Terry Burns, tells the people not to imagine that the present crisis will go away. They foresee consumer prices rising another 20 per cent in 1975, and predict that there will be a million unemployed here the winter after next.

Other Remedies

Meanwhile, the ordinary people, at the suggestion of the London Sunday Times, have some remedies of their own. Richard Dawson of Brighton suggests that friendly neighbors form four-family urban communes. What they couldn't afford separately, at present prices, he thinks, they might be able to afford together.

They don't need four cars and four television sets, he says. Sell two of each and share the rest. Keep one lawn mower and set of tools, plow up two of the four back yards for vegetables, buy a deep freeze, organize a car pool, and make home brew.

Donald Rayfield of Bournemouth suggests keeping an eye on the biggest items: car, housing, food, holidays, clothes, and vices. He estimates that to run a £1,200 (\$2,800) car costs £700 a year. "Sell it," he commands, "and buy a sound 'banger' for £150 and cut your running costs by buying spares from 'breakers'."

On housing, "Buy, don't rent," he insists. Mortgage interest still lags behind the inflation. Look for something old-fashioned or decrepit in an immigrant or working-class neighborhood of London with wide streets and some trees or find outside London "a house just vacated by an old lady and 17 cats."

Home-Brew Man

Rayfield is also a home garden and home-brew man. Stay out of restaurants, he warns, grow dwarf runner beans, Alicante tomatoes, raspberries, red and

black currants. And as for vices, he says: "Cut out spirits, brew good cheap beer in the washing machine, and turn the black currants into wine. If you gamble, don't place bets, take them. If you smoke, grow your own tobacco."

Church jumble sales and charity shops are the answer to the clothes problem, he insists, particularly if you have children or an unknown husband, or a frumpy wife.

Harry Alexander of Irvine wrote to the Sunday Times that he spent two afternoons a week knocking on doors and offering to buy anything made of gold, and was surprised at how well he had done, particularly by soliciting undertakers.

C. D. Munson of Babbacombe thought buying second-hand furniture and particularly sturdy antiques was the answer to the inflation problem. He says Philip Thomas of London had a more original, if not quite ethical, suggestion.

Buy a little John Bull printing outfit, he proposed, and print yourself up some letter-heads. If you need tires for your car, you produce a printed letter-head of your imaginary garage, and get the tires wholesale, or if you need paint or building materials, turn yourself into a bogus builder and save 15 to 20 per cent on retail prices.

"If you need to borrow money," he says, "and you're looney if you don't, try to borrow it from your employer. Offer him a deal that benefits you both: If you're giving him 12 per cent this is probably better than he's getting from the bank and certainly 4 per cent cheaper than you'd have to pay."

All this may sound a little frivolous, but it's not quite as nutty as it sounds. The "make do and mend" attitudes of the British austerity days are being discussed, if not practiced, and people are talking again about social conflict and the class war.

Losses in Income

The economist's sample family budgets show that since last March when the Labor party came back to power (if that's the right word), the average factory worker has lost 2 1/2 per cent in real income, a middle-class manager with a wife working part-time has lost 6 1/2 per cent in real income, and those with £5,000 (\$11,000) a year or more, a drop of more than 10 per cent.

"As real incomes fall," the Econ-

omist observes, "trade unionists will understandably try to insist that the whole burden fall on the nonunionized middle class. They will emphasize this insistence by demanding even bigger wage rises, backed by strikes. These wage rises reduce the competitiveness of exports, increase the tax take from inflating incomes and thus increase prices by more than they increase after-tax wages. So total demand falls, unemployment and bankruptcies mount."

If the average drop in income teaches 10 per cent, the Economist concludes, "nobody can tell what social conflict will result." There are even a couple of Colonel Blimps loose in this island trying to mobilize the populace to keep essential services running. If a general strike occurs, and getting more publicity than they deserve.

The outlook is not for violence, but it is for more austerity, not on the scale of the early postwar years, but hard enough to make people think about crazy schemes to keep afloat.

© The New York Times.

On a Wing and a Prayer

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—Pan Am, the "world's most experienced airline," is limping into Washington on a wing and a prayer for a gargantuan subsidy.

Pan Am's chairman, William Seawell, says the airline must have a subsidy of \$101 million a month, retroactive to April, or else Pan Am, "as we know it, cannot survive." But the question is: Do we want Pan Am "as we know it" or, for that matter, at all?

Pan Am's dreadful financial plight is not just the result of quadrupled fuel prices since October, 1973. From 1968 through 1973 Pan Am lost \$174 million. This year it is flying less on fuel than it spent last year. And passenger traffic on the crucial North Atlantic route is declining.

Demand Drops

Rising European prosperity and inflation and the devaluation of the dollar have increased the cost of European travel. On Nov. 1 coach class fares will rise 20 per cent, the second major increase this year. At today's prices the demand for air travel is very price-elastic. Demand declines sharply as prices rise.

With an audacity that is almost charming, Seawell speaks of subsidies as "national interest payments" and argues that they are necessary because Pan Am is necessary to our balance of payments, self-respect and (you guessed it) national security.

He offers Congress an apocalyptic prophecy. Give us this day our subsidy or Pan Am will crash, costing 32,500 jobs, a \$400-million balance-of-payments loss, a national humiliation, and a diminished military ability to use private air fleets for another (say) Berlin airlift. But if Pan Am goes bankrupt there still will be ample planes for "emergency" military use. And at least some of Pan Am's employees and traffic would be absorbed by other U.S. airlines.

The alternative to bankruptcy seems to be to put Pan Am on a massive dose, probably forever. Other government measures

Some One-Handed Applause

Campaign Reform Bill Is Viewed With Caution

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—One of the victims of neglect in the August rush of events in Washington was the campaign reform bill. It passed the House, with a minimum of public notice, just hours before Mr. Nixon resigned the presidency.

Even now, there are important implications—and problems—in the legislation that are worth thinking about, because the bill is not yet law. Differences between the House bill and the version passed by the Senate last year must be resolved in a conference committee next month. Then it will be up to Mr. Ford to decide whether to sign it.

The House bill, like the Senate counterpart, guarantees full public financing of the next presidential general election, through the use of the \$1 checkoff provided on U.S. income tax forms, and makes it possible, if enough funds are available, for candidates in the presidential primaries to meet half their costs on a matching basis from the Treasury.

Sets Limits

The bill also sets limits on spending for campaigns for House, Senate and president, and on the amounts individuals and organizations may contribute to candidates for those offices.

It provides an independent and bipartisan enforcement agency whose makeup and powers satisfy the strongest proponents of clean elections reform that it will be effective.

The main difference between the House and Senate bills, aside from dollar figures on certain spending and contribution limits, concerns the financing of congressional races. The Senate bill provided partial public financing of House and Senate campaigns; the House's refusal to see challenges subsidized from the Treasury, rejected that, and its view is likely to prevail in conference.

The final version of the House bill is better than could have been expected, had its chief draftsman, Rep. Wayne Hays, D-Ohio, been as narrow in his viewpoint as his critics suggested. Hays is also chairman of the Democratic congressional campaign committee, and was the target of continued insinuations of conflict of interest.

Not Cutted

But in the end, he did not delay reform legislation irretrievably, nor did he gut it. And the pressures applied to him with great skill by outside lobbying organizations and by reform-minded members of both parties had the effect of substantially improving the bill.

Nonetheless, reading the debate in the House and analyzing the provisions of the bill leaves a feeling of disquiet which will not be overcome by the admonition that legislation is the art of the possible.

What is troublesome is that there are still basic issues that have not been addressed in this

legislation and that will call Congress back to this issue, with results that may or may not be conducive to the cause of genuine reform.

Take the question of spending limits, for example. No real consensus was reached on this question. The Senate set the spending limit for House races at \$60,000. The House, by floor amendment, reduced the figure to \$50,000 and came within 10 votes of chopping it all the way down to \$42,500.

Now, the fact of the matter is that the lower the spending limit, the greater security for incumbents. Members of the House have staff, mailing privileges and other perquisites worth several hundred thousand dollars. The average cost of a successful campaign against an incumbent in 1972 was over \$100,000.

Congress is about to set a spending limit substantially lower than that. And once the precedent is set that incumbents can decide how much may be spent to run against them, what is there to prevent that figure from being reduced to whatever point they feel guarantees their future security?

There is a similar problem with relationship to political parties. The lawmakers just couldn't decide how the parties fit into this new financing scheme.

The House Committee rejects even the weak Senate provision requiring that expenditures of public money by a presidential candidate must be approved by an official of his party's national committee. Thus, public funds under the House bill, could go to a personal campaign organization like the one committee for the Re-election of the President.

The legislation seems to set that political parties have a more standing in our system than private interest groups. The Republican or Democratic party may contribute only as much as \$5,000 to a candidate for federal office as the associated lumber men or the amalgamated brick layers. That is a peculiar way of minimizing private influence on strengthening political responsibility.

Tie Broken

On the other hand, the House, at the last minute voted a \$2 million public subsidy to the nominating convention of each of the major parties. That provision was heavily lobbied by Democratic national chairmen, Bob Strauss, and was passed by the narrowest possible margin, with House Speaker Carl Albert casting the tie-breaking vote.

Opponents of the subsidy raise the question whether federal regulation of nominating conventions would not inevitably lead to federal financing—but no one answered it.

In this time, anything that is called a political campaign reform bill is automatically deemed deserving of applause. But for now, I think I will applaud with one hand. And keep my fingers crossed.

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Obituaries

Junio Valerio Borghese, 67, Italy's Fascist 'Black Prince'

JADIZ, Spain, Aug. 28 (AP).—Junio Valerio Borghese, the "Black Prince" who sank Italian warships in World War II and became a leader of the Fascist revival after the war, died yesterday.

A fugitive from Italy since 1971, Junio died of a pancreatic lesion in a hospital, officials said. He had been vacationing in Cadix, a coastal village 35 miles from Madrid.

Prince Junio fled from Italy in 1971, when he was accused of heading a Fascist plot to overthrow the government. The plot never came off.

Born to an ancient Tuscan family that included the 17th-century Pope Paul V, he became one of Italy's war heroes in 1942, when he led the naval commandos that sank the British warships Valiant and Queen Elizabeth in Alexandria harbor.

Fought Partisans After the Italian government ousted Mussolini and signed an armistice with the Allies in 1943, Prince Junio went north and joined anti-Fascist partisans. A star tribunal convicted him of collaborating with the Nazis, but was freed in a 1949 amnesty.

He joined the Italian Social Movement, the postwar neo-Fascist party, and for a time served as its president. In 1967, he decided the MSI was not Fascist enough and organized the ultra-



Junio Valerio Borghese

rightist National Front. Italian papers dubbed the leader the "Black Prince," an allusion to the black shirts worn by Mussolini's Fascists. The party dissolved after Prince Junio left Italy.

William N. Creasy

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (NYT).—William N. Creasy, 66, who retired as president and board chairman of Burroughs Wellcome & Co., pharmaceutical concern of Tuckahoe, N.Y., in 1968, died yesterday at his home in Bronxville.

Labor, Tories Move to Regain Scottish National Party Seats

By Alvin Shuster

EDINBURGH, Aug. 28 (NYT).—The Scottish National party, which holds what for it is a record seven seats in the House of Commons, is coming under increasing pressure from the major parties, intent on recapturing electoral ground.

With national elections expected in October, both the government Labor party and the opposition Conservatives are intensifying their efforts to show that, too, stand for increased self-government for the Scots. The major parties have been forced back from stands opposed to more home rule for the "na."

Whatever else we've achieved, we've managed to get both Labor and the Tories committed to some form of self-government," said William Wolfe, 50, the chairman of the Nationalist party. "They still aren't promising enough, remain after full independence so we can run our own affairs and have firm control of the millions due from the off our shores."

North Sea oil has destroyed a stroke the old argument that Scotland was too poor for independence. The confidence is rising that Scotland could stand alone," Mr. Wolfe said.

The Nationalist party is again moving to frighten Tory and Labor candidates in Scotland and act voters with campaign tactics stressing: "It's Scotland's and 'Poor British or rich na.'" Its supporters hope to cause its House of Commons to be perhaps 12 or 14.

The threat of the Nationalists is particularly dangerous for the Labor party, which holds 40 of 71 Commons seats in Scotland. Prime Minister Harold Wilson, who heads a government with a numerical edge in the House of Commons, needs to hold 71 Labor seats in Scotland to ensure the majority he is seeking for the forthcoming election.

On the Labor party, the common to some form of self-government for Scotland has been a familiar refrain. The Scottish branch of the Labor party, opposed to all proposals for a new assembly, reluctantly agreed to the idea under pressure from the trade unions and national headquarters in London.

In his part, Mr. Wilson is going to announce his specific plans in the next few weeks for a new assembly for Scotland, as well as a form of self-government for the Scots. A white paper, setting out official policy, is expected to guide the Scots with author-

ity over limited areas, such as town planning, health, roads, and water supply.

"It won't be enough to satisfy most Scots," said Mr. Wolfe, who will try to win a Commons seat in the next election, after five failures. "We are frankly hoping for another minority government after the elections enabling the Nationalists to bargain their House support on some issues for even stronger forms of self-government."

The question in Scotland is whether the steps by the Labor party and the Tories have undermined support for the Nationalists.

Many experts here noted that those who backed Nationalist candidates in the February elections were not necessarily in favor of separation from England, but felt anger over the dim prospect of Scotland benefiting from the wealth from the off-shore oil.

Of the two major parties, the Tories, who hold 21 of the 71 Commons seats in the House, are on the shakiest ground. They have promised a development agency, as has the Labor party, but they have called for a regional assembly of delegates indirectly elected—picked from locally elected officials rather than chosen specifically for the new legislative group.

"The Tories are recommending the weakest form of self-government," said a Nationalist here. "They are really in trouble."

World Group Proposed to Deal With Food Crises

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (NYT).—The secretary-general of the World Food Conference has proposed an international authority to deal with problems of hunger in poorer countries.

The official, Sayed Ahmed Marei of Egypt, said yesterday his plan encompassed a variety of proposals aimed at solutions to individual problems of hunger and food production in developing nations. He said he hoped his "package" approach, an agency that he suggested naming the World Food Authority, would be one of the major accomplishments of the conference, scheduled to begin in Rome Nov. 5.

"The situation is one of having an enormous and dangerous world problem growing worse every day without having an adequate international machinery to cope with it," Mr. Marei, who is also special assistant to President Anwar el Sadat, said at a briefing for newsmen.

He said his proposed agency would be able to move quickly when food emergencies occur anywhere in the world to identify the dimensions of the problem and guide measures for assistance.

Two Prison Escapees Charged With Murder

STEPHENSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 28 (AP).—Murder charges have been filed against two Colorado State Prison escapees who survived a police fusillade after a three-day crime spree in Texas and New Mexico. A third convict, Richard Mangum, 22, was killed in the shootout north of this central Texas city Monday night.

The district attorney of Smith County said that Dalton Williams, 29, and Jerry Ben Ulmer, 22, were charged with the murder last Saturday of Mrs. Ray Ott, a resident of the county, one of two persons slain by the convicts as they made their way through the state, hunting down witnesses who testified against two of them.

Study Finds Carbon Monoxide Pollution Menaces Blood of Many in U.S.

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (WFP).—Carbon monoxide, has so saturated Americans' blood that nearly half of nonsmokers have more of it in their systems than federal safety standards would permit.

Smokers have two to four times more—so much that in some cases they should not be allowed to give their polluted blood to heart patients.

These are among findings disclosed yesterday from a federally sponsored survey of 28,000 persons in 18 areas, including the nation's largest cities.

The average nonsmoker's blood

carbon monoxide level, the study showed, was 1.5 per cent or more—so high that it could be life-threatening to 1 to 3 per cent of the population.

Carbon monoxide displaces oxygen in red blood cells. At high levels, this is fatal. At low levels, it causes no known harm to average healthy persons.

But to persons with advanced heart or blood vessel diseases, or in the elderly, or in some infants, it may cause "untoward effects they cannot tolerate," said Dr. Richard Stewart, main author of the report in the current Journal of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Stewart, professor of environmental medicine at the Med-

ical College of Wisconsin, called the study's results "astounding" in showing that a great percentage of the U.S. population is chronically exposed to excessive carbon monoxide.

"These carbon monoxide levels are higher than we would have expected from our previous studies, which merely measured carbon monoxide in the air at specific sites," agreed Dr. John Finklea, director of the Environmental Protection Agency's Health Effects Studies.

The study, made during 1969-1972, found the highest carbon monoxide levels in Denver and Los Angeles. In both cities, 75 per cent of nonsmokers' blood showed levels above 1.5 per cent,

with an average of 2 per cent in Denver and 1.8 in Los Angeles.

Other high cities were Chicago (74 per cent of nonsmokers' blood above 1.5 per cent, and a 1.7 per cent average), New Orleans (59 per cent above 1.5 per cent; 1.6 per cent average), Detroit (43 per cent above 1.5 per cent; 1.6 per cent average), San Francisco (61 per cent above 1.5 per cent; 1.5 per cent average) and Seattle (55 per cent above 1.5 per cent; 1.5 per cent average).

The Washington area averaged lower than most large cities, with 38 per cent of the population above 1.5 per cent and a 1.2 per cent average. New York's figures were the same.

But results could be worse in

specific parts of these cities and for specific groups. Dr. Stewart and his colleagues pointed out.

All "vehicle-related" workers had high levels. The highest of all were found in taxi drivers, who take in carbon monoxide with almost every working breath.

Eight nonsmoking New York City cabbies returning from work had carbon monoxide saturations of 1.2 to 5.8 per cent. Twelve cigarette-smoking cabbies displayed an average 8 per cent, with the highest showing 13 per cent.

Other high readings were found among workers in industries where carbon monoxide is part of industrial pollution—metal, chemical, stone and glass processors, printers and other graphic arts

workers, welders and electrical assemblers and repairmen.

Others often exposed, Dr. Finklea said, are those who live where there are faulty furnaces—common in inner-city areas—and those who are exposed to a lot of cigarette-smoking indoors.

"However, autos are the largest contributor," he added.

The 1971 Air Quality Act ordered a curb on carbon monoxide. The limit set is 1.5 per cent saturation of nonsmokers' blood by carboxyhemoglobin, the chemical produced when the poisonous gas enters blood cells.

"Our study," said Dr. Stewart, "shows that if we temporize we are going to affect some persons' health."



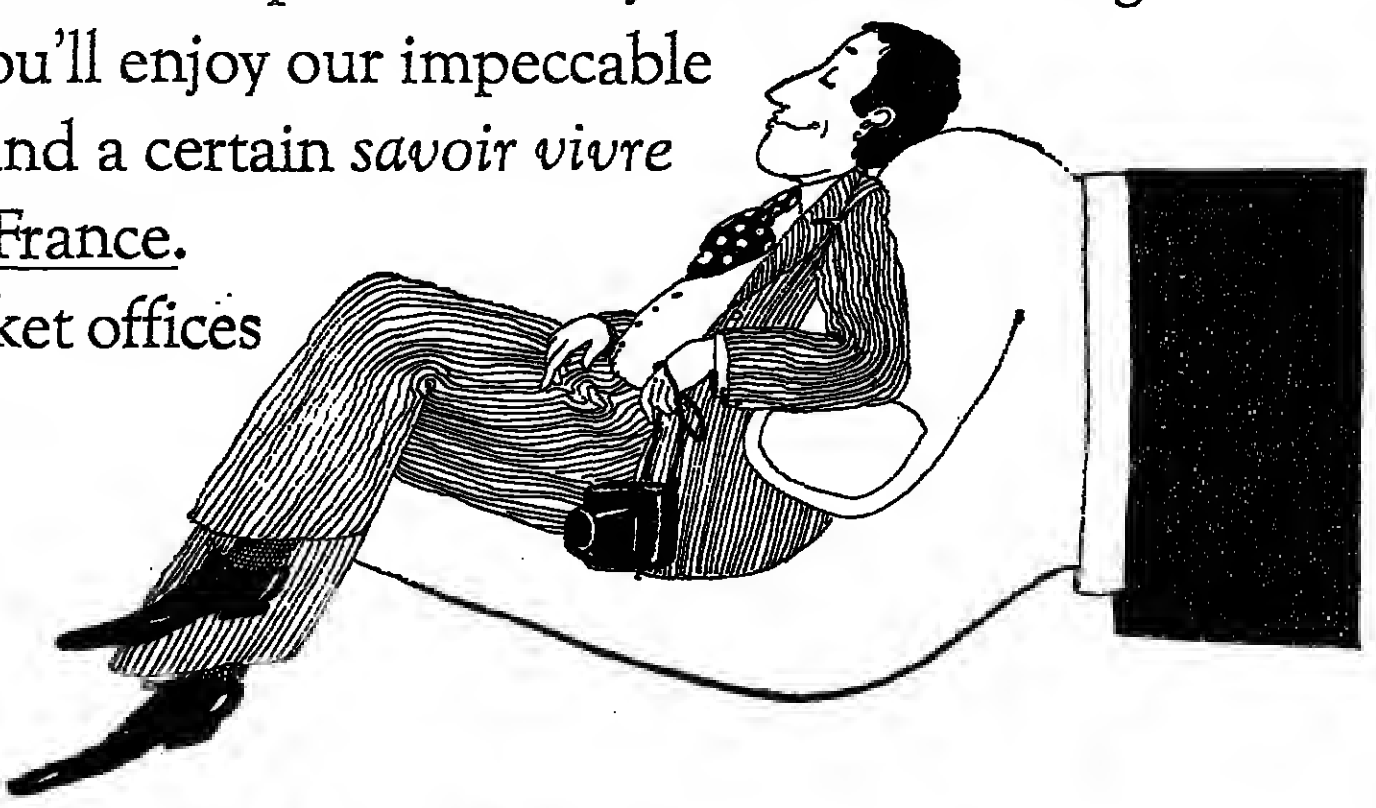
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AIR FRANCE

We understand

Iranians, Iraqis Clash at Border, Tehran Reports

HRAN, Aug. 28 (UPI).—An Iranian border guard, destroyed Iraqi tanks and killed three soldiers in border clashes, the government news agency Paro said today.

The government troops fired Iraqi armored and heavy attacks on the Iranian townships of Borz-Ahmad, Shahr and Nafte-Shahr, 435 miles west of Tehran.

Iran did not report any Iranian deaths.

Border clashes have continued steadily over the past two days but have intensified in the last several days.

Iran estimated there were two divisions concentrated near the border and said they were reinforced.

Relations between Iran and Iraq have been deteriorating over the dispute on navigation rights in the Shatt al-Arab River that the two countries and the Gulf states that Iran is siding the Kurds revolt.

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The King Still Swings

By Jonathan Kwitny

NEW YORK (AP-DJ)—Thirty-nine years have passed since Benny Goodman, then 28 years old and a clarinet-blowing high-school dropout from Chicago, led a little-known band of musicians on a cross-country tour that seemed destined for disaster. Before the tour began, the Goodman band had played a late-night series of radio concerts in New York. But most listeners in the eastern half of the country had gone to bed by the time the band really warmed up. As a result, the first audiences for the touring group were sparse, and Benny Goodman's career seemed to be headed downhill fast.

Unknown to the musicians, however, their radio concerts had become a hit in California, three time zones away from New York. So when the touring band members arrived on the West Coast, they were astonished by the jammed ballrooms and adoring mobs that greeted them and that were to attend them for a decade to come. Benny Goodman, almost overnight, became the "King of Swing."

That was the mid-1930s; and through the end of that decade and into the next, Benny Goodman as much as anyone popularized the rhythmic form of jazz called swing. Eventually, the Benny Goodman Quartet—with Goodman on clarinet, Gene Krupa on drums, Lionel Hampton on vibraphone and Teddy Wilson at the piano—became one of the most famous groups in jazz history.

"He definitely was the forerunner of swing music, and from that was an outcropping of big bands, and small groups after that," says trumpeter Chris Griffin, who began playing with Goodman in 1934. "...There was no question that in those days Benny was king. He opened the door, I would say."

A Decade

The door stayed wide open for Benny Goodman for about a decade. Then, in the mid-1940s, swing began to fade in popularity, and Benny Goodman's star began to fade with it—not, however, before Goodman had attained legendary status. For while swing might become passé, the King of Swing could rest on his laurels and his bankroll, secure in the knowledge that his name was a part of American musical history.

It didn't work that way, though; and today, three decades later, Benny Goodman is still re-

fusing to retire into the comfortable mists of legend. He still plays concerts every week or so. He still plays swing. And while his concerts are most likely held in high-school assembly halls or company auditoriums, and while he no longer is chased down the street by screaming fans, he still is accustomed to enthusiastic applause. In short, he is by no means a has-been, although his career is currently at less than star status.

Goodman's current repertoire includes a few recent compositions, mostly from the score of the Broadway musical "A Little Night Music." But by and large he sticks to the tried and true songs from the swing era: "Don't Be That Way," "Avalon," "Stompin' at the Savoy."

Goodman explains why he sticks to swing: "A hell of a lot more musicianship goes into what I call swing than rock 'n' roll. These kids play too much of this amplified junk all over the place, in most cases because they've learned (to play) without having a good sound. They can't play at all."

As a result of this attitude, some of the musicians who have played in the Goodman band in recent years have complained that the Goodman programs are outdated and stodgy. But as Hank Jones, the band's current pianist, explains: "I don't think we've done a concert from 1955 on where people haven't shouted up those (old) tunes for us to do, so how can you not do them?"

No Dancing

The Goodman band hasn't played for dancing in several years. "It's just gotten unfashionable to dance, I guess," Goodman says. (When he did play for dancing, Goodman led a group that numbered about two dozen; today, the band varies in size from six to 10 musicians.) When he isn't playing jazz concerts, he performs from time to time with symphony orchestras, on occasion playing the several classical concertos that have been written especially for him.

According to his band members, Mr. Goodman draws up to \$7,000 for a concert, from which he pays six or eight sidemen \$200 to \$300 each plus air fare. (They say they pay their own hotel bills.) Goodman himself declines to discuss the particulars of his financial status, but he acknowledges investments in art, real estate and stocks. He divides his time between a Connecticut home, where he lives with his wife, the former Alice Hammond,

and a well-appointed apartment on Manhattan's East Side, where he handles his own bookings with a staff of two and practices the clarinet for hours.

In short, Benny Goodman's life today is comfortable, if far removed from the pandemonium that surrounded his years in the limelight. And Mr. Goodman is philosophical about the changes wrought by passing time and fluctuating tastes. "At the height of what the music magazines called the 'Benny Goodman Era,' it was very difficult for me to appear in public," he reminisces.

"Kids used to try to get into cabs with me, and even though I used to take off my glasses to keep from being recognized, fans followed me everywhere. It was very tiring. Of course, anybody who would expect that to continue to the extent I was caught in it there would be out, of his mind, wouldn't he?"

Benny Goodman's dedication to his music even in the face of diminished adulation is understandable; music has been part and parcel of his life from his earliest years. He was born in Chicago on May 30, 1909, the eighth of 11 children of immigrant parents. When the Chicago grand piano that the Goodmans attended passed out musical instruments on loan to young members of the congregation, Benny was the smallest of the three Goodman brothers then attending. His elder brothers opted for a tuba and a trumpet, leaving Benny with a clarinet.

In 1929, at the age of 20, Benny Goodman had attained a national reputation as a clarinetist. In that year he quit the Pollock band ("for no particular reason," he says), went to work with various other groups and made some records. Five years later, he was leading his own band and playing Billy Rose's Music Hall, the splashy New York nightclub. Then came the radio show, sponsored by National Biscuit Co., and the cross-country tour that was to end in his being catapulted to stardom.

Certainly one of the high points of Mr. Goodman's career came in 1938 when, at age 28, he headlined the first jazz concert to be held in Carnegie Hall. Practically every sideman in his band that night was a star in his own right, and the concert grossed more than \$1 million, a huge sale at the time. Goodman says the concert start-

ed out as a publicity stunt dreamed up by a press agent. "I thought the guy was out of his mind," he says. After the concert, the band leader says, he was asked to do more work in Carnegie Hall but declined "because I didn't think it was the right thing for the band to do."

Instead, the band specialized in playing for dancing, and even when the Goodman group appeared at the Paramount Theater in New York, the audience would filter in the aisles.

In those peak years, Benny Goodman was known as an innovator, and this label applied to more than his music. For

A hell of a lot more
musicianship goes into
what I call swing than
rock 'n' roll...

example, until he invited pianist Teddy Wilson and, later, vibraphonist Lionel Hampton, to join his band, black musicians didn't commonly appear on the same bandstand with whites in modern America. Characteristically, he plays down the significance of the band's integration. "We just did it," he says, adding that "it never entered my mind" that it was a big step.

Now maybe a lot of people would say that, well, the managers didn't like the idea (of integration), Mr. Goodman says. "They came down to watch us perform, to see what we were getting into. The first time we played down in Dallas, I remember the boys were a little bit on edge, and they got police escorts to take them home. But I don't think that was necessary. I don't think you could do anything like this and be apprehensive."

As to stories that he kept at least two blacks in his band from 1935 on, Mr. Goodman says: "I never kept any blacks

Berlin Cinema Cancels Showings Of French Film

BERLIN, Aug. 28 (Reuters).—A West Berlin cinema cancelled showings of Jean YVES' "The Chinese in Paris" yesterday following a series of left-wing demonstrations against the film's alleged anti-Chinese bias.

The film was scheduled to run until September. Cinema director Heinz Patzold said that it has been running since last Thursday.

Marxist demonstrators caused about 6,000 marks, damage by throwing paint-filled eggs at the screen, Mr. Patzold said. He added that the Munich-based film company Italo-London would continue to show the film in other German cities.

Although each priest emptied his gun at the other, both men missed. Police said the incident occurred several days ago in the mountains of Guerrero State in southern Mexico.

Police said the two priests filed charges against each other before state authorities.

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Benny Goodman, who will be back at Carnegie Hall in September.

A New Phenomenon

What Happens When a Wife Earns More Than Husband

By Judy Klemesrud

NEW YORK (NYT)—As more and more women move into the well-paying jobs that were once denied them, a new—and sometimes sticky—phenomenon is emerging in the family: The wife earns more money than her husband.

Some couples accept the situation calmly, as though it were as natural as dollars and cents. Other couples, however, apparently have not been able to come to terms with the fact that the woman, traditionally the nurturer of the family, is also its No. 1 breadwinner.

This became apparent in conversations with more than a score of American women who are the major money earners in their families. Although many of them seemed proud of their jobs, their status and their high salaries, more than half of them declined to allow their names to be used, or their husbands to be interviewed—on the grounds that the men's feelings might be hurt.

One couple who have calmly accepted the wife's higher income are Lloyd and Carolyn Bishop, who live in a converted loft they own in the Soho area of Manhattan with their Saint Bernard, Boomer. They have no plans for children.

Bishop, 34 years old, left a high-paying job in the advertising business in 1968 to become a freelance photographer. During the first few years of his new career, he was almost totally supported by his wife, who is the home furnishings editor of Family Circle magazine.

"We're both from a conservative background in Wisconsin, where the men earn the living and the women stay at home," Mrs. Bishop said. "But I felt he should enjoy his work as much as I was enjoying mine, and he wasn't. I was the one who encouraged him to leave the ad business and strike out on his own."

Today, Mrs. Bishop, also 34, earns "from four to five times" as much as her husband. On weekdays, she comes home and hands over her check to Bishop, who does all of the couple's bookkeeping. They keep their money in a joint checking account, she said.

"I don't care how much money she makes than I do," said Bishop, a husky, former college football player with a sense of humor. "Just as long as she doesn't spend it at the track, on booze, or on beach boys."

He added, however, that he was considering offers to return to the advertising business, preferably in a job where he could use his photographic skills. He said that even if he did accept such a job, his wife would still earn more money than he did, and it doesn't bother him a bit. The Bishop declined to discuss their present earnings.

A Doctor
One woman who didn't want her name used was 33-year-old informant on the staff of a large Manhattan hospital. She said she earned twice as much as her husband, who teaches mathematics at a Manhattan college. "Money has never been a problem to us," she said. "I guess it's because it's just something that neither of us cares about."

She added that once in a while she asked her husband to look at the fact that she earns more money than he does. "When I go buy a dress, we'll laugh about it," she said. "I'll say, 'I can do what I want with my money.' But it's never been a point of friction with us."

Last year, Mary Travers, the singer, earned \$200,000. Her husband, Donald Travers, publisher of the National Lampoon, earned \$70,000. And although they both agree that "the money thing" was initially a problem in their marriage, they seem to have worked it out.

"You can't compare apples and oranges," Mrs. Travers, formerly a member of the Peter, Paul and Mary singing group, said in an interview. In her husband's office the other day. "We are in totally different fields. In the performing field, it's so irrational what you get paid, anyway. You just can't equate the two."

Her husband smiled and nodded in agreement. "We did have a problem at first, though," he ad-

mitted. "I was born and raised in a male chauvinist society, where the father was the breadwinner and doled out a certain amount of money every week. So it took some getting used to living in a house I couldn't individually afford. Yeah, it's a little heavy. But am I going to let this get in the way of my relationship with a marvelous human being?"

"The crux of the whole thing, really," Mrs. Travers said. "Is if you can't make it on your money, then you shouldn't try to make it our life."

The couple has a joint account, and Mrs. Travers also has a separate account for her business dealings. The couple's bills are paid by an accountant who sits down with them once a month, and yells at us a lot," Taylor said.

Rosalee Muller Wright, editor of Women's Sports magazine, who earns more money than her architect husband, said she had insisted upon separate bank accounts because she felt "guilty" about spending money in a joint account.

It all goes back to the five years she spent at home as a housewife, she said, and felt guilty every time she dipped into the joint account to buy something for herself.

"Today, we split the household expenses," said the 32-year-old Mrs. Wright, who lives in San Mateo, Calif., with her husband, Lynn, and their two sons. Then, the rest of the money in the account is mine to spend as I please."

One of her more noticeable purchases so far, she said, was an Alfa Romeo sports car. Her husband drives a beat-up '68 Dodge station wagon, she said.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (NYT).—This is how The New York Times criticizes new films and stage productions:

Plays

"Come Back, Little Sheba," Marshall Mason's revival of William Inge's (1930) play, wins praise from Howard Thompson. It is a "theatrical playhouse." The "rehearsals—splashes of off-stage music that cue in quick dream-like tableaux, and the quick role of a black youth in the key role of the athlete, work well says Thompson. "Quite literally the changes add color and provide a counterpoint, with cupping without breaking the heart of the drama, which is beautifully realized at the center by Val Sterling in star billing and (H. Rogers in the original Sidney Blackmer role." Thompson praises the director's work, the music by Norman Bernan, John Lee Besty's setting and the performance of Irish Hawkins, Robert Hill, David Bernheim, Jon Richards and David Soderholm in the supporting roles.

Films

"Buster and Billie," directed by Daniel Feltre, transports viewers to the spirit and the class—'40s in rural Georgia. Lawrence Van Gelder found the focus of the movie's story one of its virtues but, he says, "Buster and Billie" is at once an alluring, a fiercely disappointing movie that leaves one full of regret for what might have been. Billie (Jill Goodfriend) is an unusual happy boy in her submissiveness, it is the silent and unassuming dispenser of ultimate sex favors to the cohorts of her teenage high school mates who surround Buster (Jan-Michael Vincent). Buster does not seek a Billie—at least at first. He is faithful to, if not content with his fiancée, Marge (Patricia S. Martin)... And then, one day, Buster seeks out Billie. Later, dates her openly, to the disapproving astonishment of his town folk because he has come to cherish her as a person. Billie has changed, but the townspeople, especially Buster's classmates, remain the same, with disastrous consequences."



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Two Mexican Priests Duel Over a Chalice

CHILPANINGO, Mexico, Aug. 28 (UPI).—Two country priests, tending over possession of a gold chalice, whipped out guns from beneath their cassocks and fought a duel, police said.

Although each priest emptied his gun at the other, both men missed. Police said the incident occurred several days ago in the mountains of Guerrero State in southern Mexico.

Police said the two priests filed charges against each other before state authorities.

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Bangladesh, as is known, has just suffered again a devastating flood and the Bangladesh Armed Forces are being used for relief work, food supply or any other purpose whatsoever.

If you want to know more about our work or wish to help, please write or register your help with the:

BANGLADESH RELIEF FUND INC.

or

THE BURL S. WATSON RELIEF FUND INC.

c/o Medway Shipping Company Ltd.

To: Mrs. A. Kroussaniotakis

5, Chesterfield Hill,

London W.1., England.

P.S.—IN OUR REPLY, WE WILL ALSO TELL YOU ABOUT THE GLORIA.

The Empire
(Conti

EC to Cut Purchase of U.S. Grain by 10%

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (UPI).—The European Common Market cut its purchase of American grain by about 10 per cent next year in an effort to bring U.S. food prices, the EC's agricultural commission said today.

Agriculture Secretary Sani praised the commitment between the two continents and the decision meant that a sharp drop in U.S. corn action, the government will have to impose grain export controls to keep U.S. prices from falling.

The EC action follows a similar commitment by Japan.

The U.S. grain harvest has been hard hit by the midwestern drought, and without a reduction in grain exports, agricultural experts feared food prices might rise faster than already anticipated. U.S. retail food prices are expected to be up 15 per cent by the end of the year over 1973.

"When you have to cut back your own consumption, it is normal that we try to do the same," Pierre Lardinois, the Common Market agriculture commissioner, said at a news conference held jointly with Mr. Sani.

Mr. Lardinois said he would recommend steps to cut back livestock feeding in the nine-member market and to use more European wheat to produce meat, milk and poultry.

The two officials and aides met yesterday and today to review the grain and food price outlook.

Mr. Sani praised the European spokesman for agreeing to "share with us and the rest of the world" the impact of price increases and reductions in supplies of livestock foods, especially pork and poultry.

Mr. Lardinois, who earlier expressed alarm over possible U.S. export controls, said he is now convinced that U.S.-European cooperation can avoid such a step.

Mr. Sani said cutbacks to Europe and Japan will help hold 1974-75 U.S. corn exports to 750 million to 800 million bushels, compared with 1.2 billion bushels last year.

At the same time, with the U.S. corn crop currently estimated at 12 per cent below last year, domestic use of corn for products such as poultry, beef, pork and other livestock will also decline sharply.

Head of BAT Shares Threat to Business

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP-DJ).—The American Tobacco Co. (T) warned today of the serious threat to Britain's free enterprise system.

A warning came in a letter to the company's shareholders from its chairman, Richard Dobson. The letter caused a stir in London's financial district and analysts cited it as a sign in the fall in share prices.

At this time when our economy is weakened and even the institutions whereby we govern ourselves are falling into disrepair, the country seems to be deeply divided than in the past and in particular business and the free enterprise system are being threatened on all sides. I am using this opportunity to tell you that BAT stands in all this," Dobson wrote.

Companies which make real profits, even in inflationary circumstances, and manage to pay a modest dividend to retain sufficient funds to maintain the true worth of their assets, are seen as greedy," he said.

Companies which fail to do so, are letting the country down," he said.

Both are threatened by government intervention," he said.

More than two years, Mr. Dobson said, increases in corporate dividends have been kept well below the rate of inflation, and recently, he said, increases in dividends and certain other costs not been allowed as justification for price increases.

He said, "If we are to conduct our affairs in a way without intolerable risks or unnecessary rocking boat, we shall survive and prosper."

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S. Vietnam Finds First Oil Traces

By David K. Shipley

SAIGON, Aug. 28 (NYT).—The first traces of oil have been discovered off the coast of South Vietnam, government officials disclosed today.

The announcement was made at a nationally televised news conference that had the festive air of a celebration. However, U.S. geologists and oil company executives were restrained, stressing that months of further drilling and testing were required before they could tell whether the oil reserves were large enough to have commercial value.

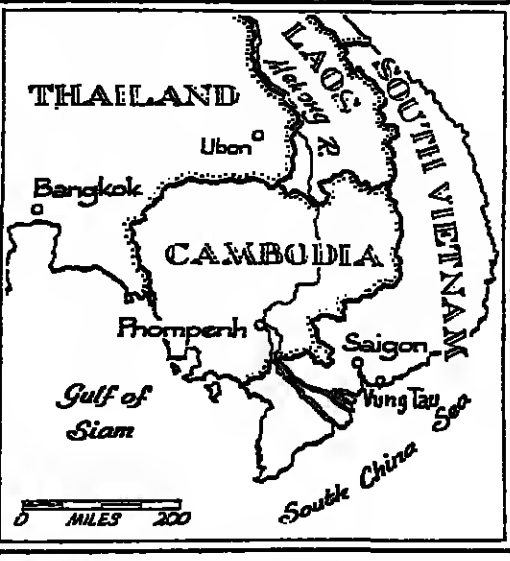
If so, it will take several years to begin production, they explained, and the volume is likely to be considerably smaller than in the Middle East. Nevertheless, oil production would lead some resilience to South Vietnam's economy by providing badly needed foreign exchange. In addition, Nguyen Duc Chuong, Minister of Trade and Industry, expressed the hope today that the discovery would encourage foreign investment here by enhancing the country's image.

According to Mr. Chuong and Patrick Glover, vice-president of an exploration concern, Pecten Vietnam, the oil was found 4,500 feet beneath the floor of the South China Sea after eight days of drilling at a site 190 miles south of the coastal resort of Vung Tau.

It was the first exploratory hole drilled by a joint venture of Shell and Cities Service, which is the first of four concerns that have won exploration rights in a vast area off the coast.

Mr. Chuong said he expected the others to begin drilling soon—Mobil in late September or early October, Esso in December and Sunningdale, a Canadian firm, next March.

Jack Congan, a Shell geologist, said the oil



traces were "a medium eight crude, which would indicate a favorable type of oil. We're highly encouraged by this." He noted also that the type of rock discovered by the drilling provided further indication of the existence of oil deposits.

[In New York, however, Shell Oil Co. said the well "isn't productive of oil." AP-Dow Jones reported. A spokesman said the well is being abandoned, but he added: "This doesn't mean the structure isn't productive." He said there will be further drilling on the structure.]

Cutback Seen a Face-Saving Formula

Oil Prices Decline as Production Drops

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Aug. 28 (NYT).—Contrary to a generally held view, oil production cutbacks in the Middle East may actually be tending to lower—or at least to check the increase of—petroleum prices in the consumer countries, industry sources reported yesterday.

Reduced output in Kuwait and Qatar, the sources said, has already had the effect of lowering company costs by as much as 60 cents a barrel. The production cuts will reduce the current glut of oil on world markets and keep output in line with demand.

"It is not clear yet what the situation will be with the cutback just announced in Saudi Arabia, but one industry analyst suggests that a new pattern may be emerging in the complex oil price picture in the Middle East that will permit reduced costs for oil while leaving the overall price structure unchanged."

In this way neither producing countries, which feel price declines are unjustified, nor consumer countries, particularly the United States, which have been pushing for lower prices, would lose face.

The key to what has been happening lies in the so-called participation agreements that several Middle East countries have worked out with the multinational oil companies.

Saudis Transfer Gold From Fed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (Reuters).—The Saudi Arabian government withdrew more than 500,000 ounces of its gold held at the New York Federal Reserve Bank during July, Commerce Department statistics showed today.

The transfer totaled \$16,577 million valued at \$21.81 million at the \$42.22 an ounce official price.

The New York Fed, as a matter of convenience, holds billions of dollars of official gold owned by other governments.

British Airways Net Trebles, but Outlook Said Dim

LONDON, Aug. 28 (AP-DJ).—The state-owned British Airways reported today it more than trebled its profits last year but said it faces a loss of up to £20 million in the year ending March 31, 1975.

Net profits jumped to £18.8 million in the 1973-74 year from £5.2 million the previous year.

The forecast of a loss in the current year came from chairman David Nicholson, who told newsmen that the airline plans to meet the deficit by drawing on reserves and possibly by seeking an increase in capital.

Mr. Nicholson said the company had discussed the expected loss with the government and had sought permission to use more flexibility in its operations to cope with the problem.

He said the government would probably authorize this flexibility, which would include borrowing abroad and leasing aircraft.

In its financial report British Airways cited rising fuel and wage costs for the expected loss this year.

Under these accounts countries such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Qatar get 60 per cent of the oil produced by the multinationals and permit the companies to take 40 per cent at a concessionary price.

That price is now about \$7 a barrel against the nearly \$11 that the state petroleum companies charge for the state oil.

The multinationals take both the concessionary oil and the state oil and average the two prices for an overall cost of somewhere around \$9 a barrel.

The production cutbacks announced by Kuwait and Qatar have applied to that proportion of the overall output—the 60 per cent—accruing to the state.

State Oil Affected

The production cutbacks announced by Kuwait and Qatar have applied to that proportion of the overall output—the 60 per cent—accruing to the state.

So the effect is to give the companies a greater proportion of the overall output at the concessionary price. Less oil is sold at the higher nonconcessionary price because this oil stays in the ground.

The way it has worked in Kuwait, where Gulf Oil Corp. and British Petroleum Co. are the concessionaires, is that the average cost of oil to these two companies has now fallen from somewhere around \$9 a barrel to closer to \$8.40 a barrel.

And if the production cuts announced by Arabian American Oil Co., the concessionaire in Saudi Arabia, follow a similar pattern (applying to the state-owned oil), the Aramco owners will also be receiving cheaper oil.

Reports that Kuwait intends to invest \$750 million in British government securities are false, authoritative British sources said today.

The sources also denied reports that a series of international standby credits for Britain are being negotiated between the British government and certain Arab oil exporters.

There have been no discussions between the British government and Kuwait or any other Arab states concerning the provision by them of any standby credit or other financial assistance to Britain, the sources added.

However, they noted that Kuwait and other Arab states have been purchasers of gilt-edged as well as other securities in the London market from time to time, "and will no doubt continue to do so."

Such transactions are purely commercial and have not been the subject of any official understandings or any special terms, the sources stressed.

Bankers here note that the currency mix chosen by Kuwait for its oil payments gives no clue as to what currency it will opt to hold as an investment vehicle. These sources point out that if, as seems likely, Kuwait spreads its investment risk by a partial diversification into other currencies, it is highly unlikely to do this by asking the major oil companies for payments in those currencies.

The sources consider that Kuwait would be reluctant to disclose its investment ideas to any Western company. In addition, they say, any such switch would be more discreetly undertaken by direct negotiations between the Kuwaiti monetary authorities and the central banks of the countries whose currencies were being sought.

These very substantial payments, made about three weeks ago, were in dollars and amounted to between \$600 million and \$750 million for each of the two companies, the sources said.

The board will make a further statement in due course.

GE Reveals Nuclear Fuel Unit a Failure

Says It May Decide To Abandon Project

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP-DJ).—General Electric, a technological leader in the nuclear energy business, recently admitted to the Atomic Energy Commission that it cannot get a nuclear facility to work, and that extensive rebuilding or even abandonment are possible.

In what science magazine regarded as "one of the more spectacular failures of the nuclear age," GE's nuclear division, which has been trying for the last six years to bring into operation its fuel recovery plant near Chicago—and spending \$64 million in the process—told the AEC that the advanced technology used in the plant just does not work.

GE said it may have to spend another \$90 million to \$130 million and take four more years to redesign and rebuild the plant. A spokesman added that based on a full study of the project currently under way, GE could decide the plant cannot be salvaged and should be scrapped.

The plant, which was to take spent uranium fuel pellets from nuclear electric power plants, remove radioactive wastes, and return new fuel to the utilities, had been scheduled to start operating in mid-1970, but was delayed several times before GE finally admitted defeat. There are no other fuel recovery plants in operation.

This means there could be a shortage of space to store spent fuel until other reprocessors begin commercial operations. And, some experts contend, it could result in an increase in the cost of nuclear fuel and higher electric rates because utilities were expecting to use reprocessed nuclear fuel instead of totally relying on new, and more expensive, fuel.

The GE recovery plant was small—only 330 tons of annual capacity compared with other reprocessing plants scheduled to come on stream later in the decade. And the shortage of fuel recovery caused by the problem is not expected to cause critical problems.

Allied General Nuclear Services, half owned by Allied Chemical with the other half indirectly held by the Royal Dutch Shell Group and Gulf Oil, plans to open a 1,500-ton-annual-capacity reprocessing facility in mid-1978 in South Carolina, but industry sources contend Allied General is being too optimistic and there may be a delay.

"If nuclear plants come on stream as they're supposed to, there will be a demand greater than the capacity," says one expert. Utilities will have to carry larger inventories of uranium fuel, and spent fuel may have to wait for years before it is reprocessed, thus increasing costs for the utilities, he says.

Company Reports

Quaker Oats

	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	317.4	240.9
Profits (millions)	10.5	7.8
Per Share	0.50	0.38

Whittaker Corp.

	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	265.0	175.5
Profits (millions)	2.2	2.8
Per Share	0.14	0.14

Nine Months

	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	576.1	481.0
Profits (millions)	8.5	2.8
Per Share	0.08	0.03

Italian Deficit Soars

ROME, Aug. 28 (Reuters).—Italy's revised trade deficit for the first half of 1974 soared to \$2.6 billion from \$1.5 billion in the first half of 1973, compared with \$1.5 billion in the same period last year, the Central Statistics Institute said today.

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The undersigned announces that as from \$26.74 at K&S-Associate N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. ep. No. 3 (accompanied by an "Affidavit" to the CDE's Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., each repr. 100 shs. of Yen 50, will be payable with Dfls. 3.78 net (div. per record-date 5.50/74; gross Yen 5 p. sh. 1 after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 75 = Dfls. 0.88 per CDE).

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AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, August 23rd, 1974.

Ford's Curbs Rejection Causes Wall St. Gloom

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (IHT).—New York Stock Exchange prices closed mostly lower today, showing little reaction to President Ford's news conference.

The Dow Jones Industrial average slipped 4.93 points to 866.61, as declining issues led gainers by about 915 to 47. Volume totaled 16.67 million shares compared with 12.97 million yesterday.

In his first news conference, Mr. Ford flatly ruled out any new wage and price controls. He said initial steps for dealing with inflation would be in fiscal policy, promising less spending in the current fiscal year than the amount budgeted.

However, brokers said investors await a positive and effective anti-inflation policy.

Fan American World Airways and British Petroleum were far and away the most heavily traded issues.

Pan Am's stock fell 1/4 to 1 7/8 on 1,638,700 shares, the bulk of which involved a block of 1,500,000 shares crossed at 1 3/4.

The company reported that July profit fell to \$446,000 from \$9.4 million a year earlier. Pan Am warned earlier in the week that it soon may face a cash shortage and fall to meet obligations unless it gets a temporary government subsidy of \$10.2 million a month.

A block of 1 million shares of British Petroleum changed hands at 6 1/4. The issue closed at 6 1/4, off 3/8.

On the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over-the-counter, the industrial average closed 0.06 off at 82.82.

Bonds extended yesterday's uptrend in moderately active trading, with some short-covering after recent weakness and a fair reception to new issues pushing prices higher.

However, dealers said that the uptrend lacked any real institutional support, which made the gains look somewhat fragile.

Price movements were generally limited, a further indication of the lack of solid investor support, while government coupon closing up to 1/4 point higher, while corporate generally added between 1/8 and 1/4 point.

In Chicago, a strong rally in the closing minutes, accompanied by short covering, ended two days of limit and near-limit declines in farm commodity futures on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Soybean futures, down the 20-cent limit two straight sessions, closed 20 cents higher. Soybean oil, also the limit lower for two days, advanced the 100 point limit. Soybean meal also closed with a limit gain, \$10 a ton.

Some trade sources thought the gain in the soybean complex might have resulted from an oversold market. There were other, however, who thought more soybeans and meal might be found abroad when the European Economic Community decided to cut back U.S. feed grain imports.

In New York silver closed about 12 cents higher after falling that much earlier in the trading session. Copper moved narrowly and closed little changed on the day.

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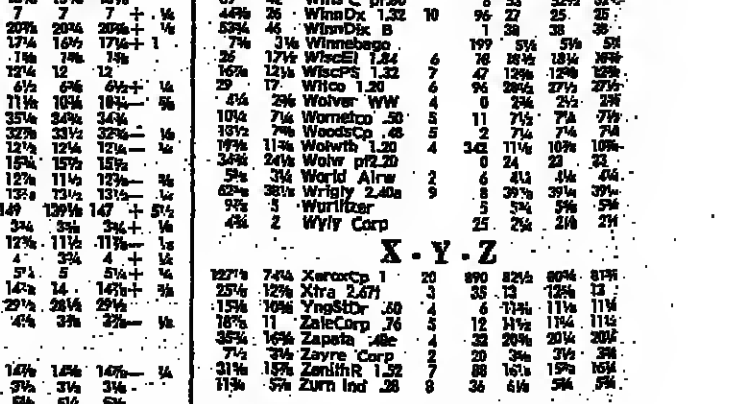
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33%	12%	13%	18%	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	69%	74%	79%	84%	89%	94%	99%	104%	109%	114%	119%	124%	129%	134%	139%	144%	149%	154%	159%	164%	169%	174%	179%	184%	189%	194%	199%	204%	209%	214%	219%	224%	229%	234%	239%	244%	249%	254%	259%	264%	269%	274%	279%	284%	289%	294%	299%	304%	309%	314%	319%	324%	329%	334%	339%	344%	349%	354%	359%	364%	369%	374%	379%	384%	389%	394%	399%	404%	409%	414%	419%	424%	429%	434%	439%	444%	449%	454%	459%	464%	469%	474%	479%	484%	489%	494%	499%	504%	509%	514%	519%	524%	529%	534%	539%	544%	549%	554%	559%	564%	569%	574%	579%	584%	589%	594%	599%	604%	609%	614%	619%	624%	629%	634%	639%	644%	649%	654%	659%	664%	669%	674%	679%	684%	689%	694%	699%	704%	709%	714%	719%	724%	729%	734%	739%	744%	749%	754%	759%	764%	769%	774%	779%	784%	789%	794%	799%	804%	809%	814%	819%	824%	829%	834%	839%	844%	849%	854%	859%	864%	869%	874%	879%	884%	889%	894%	899%	904%	909%	914%	919%	924%	929%	934%	939%	944%	949%	954%	959%	964%	969%	974%	979%	984%	989%	994%	999%	1004%	1009%	1014%	1019%	1024%	1029%	1034%	1039%	1044%	1049%	1054%	1059%	1064%	1069%	1074%	1079%	1084%	1089%	1094%	1099%	1104%	1109%	1114%	1119%	1124%	1129%	1134%	1139%	1144%	1149%	1154%	1159%	1164%	1169%	1174%	1179%	1184%	1189%	1194%	1199%	1204%	1209%	1214%	1219%	1224%	1229%	1234%	1239%	1244%	1249%	1254%	1259%	1264%	1269%	1274%	1279%	1284%	1289%	1294%	1299%	1304%	1309%	1314%	1319%	1324%	1329%	1334%	1339%	1344%	1349%	1354%	1359%	1364%	1369%	1374%	1379%	1384%	1389%	1394%	1399%	1404%	1409%	1414%	1419%	1424%	1429%	1434%	1439%	1444%	1449%	1454%	1459%	1464%	1469%	1474%	1479%	1484%	1489%	1494%	1499%	1504%	1509%	1514%	1519%	1524%	1529%	1534%	1539%	1544%	1549%	1554%	1559%	1564%	1569%	1574%	1579%	1584%	1589%	1594%	1599%	1604%	1609%	1614%	1619%	1624%	1629%	1634%	1639%	1644%	1649%	1654%	1659%	1664%	1669%	1674%	1679%	1684%	1689%	1694%	1699%	1704%	1709%	1714%	1719%	1724%	1729%	1734%	1739%	1744%	1749%	1754%	1759%	1764%	1769%	1774%	1779%	1784%	1789%	1794%	1799%	1804%	1809%	1814%	1819%	1824%	1829%	1834%	1839%	1844%	1849%	1854%	1859%	1864%	1869%	1874%	1879%	1884%	1889%	1894%	1899%	1904%	1909%	1914%	1919%	1924%	1929%	1934%	1939%	1944%	1949%	1954%	1959%	1964%	1969%	1974%	1979%	1984%	1989%	1994%	1999%	2004%	2009%	2014%	2019%	2024%	2029%	2034%	2039%	2044%	2049%	2054%	2059%	2064%	2069%	2074%	2079%	2084%	2089%	2094%	2099%	2104%	2109%	2114%	2119%	2124%	2129%	2134%	2139%	2144%	2149%	2154%	2159%	2164%	2169%	2174%	2179%	2184%	2189%	2194%	2199%	2204%	2209%	2214%	2219%	2224%	2229%	2234%	2239%	2244%	2249%	2254%	2259%	2264%	2269%	2274%	2279%	2284%	2289%	2294%	2299%	2304%	2309%	2314%	2319%	2324%	2329%	2334%	2339%	2344%	2349%	2354%	2359%	2364%	2369%	2374%	2379%	2384%	2389%	2394%	2399%	2404%	2409%	2414%	2419%	2424%	2429%	2434%	2439%	2444%	2449%	2454%	2459%	2464%	2469%	2474%	2479%	2484%	2489%	2494%	2499%	2504%	2509%	2514%	2519%	2524%	2529%	2534%	2539%	2544%	2549%	2554%	2559%	2564%	2569%	2574%	2579%	2584%	2589%	2594%	2599%	2604%	2609%	2614%	2619%	2624%	2629%	2634%	2639%	2644%	2649%	2654%	2659%	2664%	2669%	2674%	2679%	2684%	2689%	2694%	2699%	2704%	2709%	2714%	2719%	2724%	2729%	2734%	2739%	2744%	2749%	2754%	2759%	2764%	2769%	2774%	2779%	2784%	2789%	2794%	2799%	2804%	2809%	2814%	2819%	2824%	2829%	2834%	2839%	2844%	2849%	2854%	2859%	2864%	2869%	2874%	2879%	2884%	2889%	2894%	2899%	2904%	2909%	2914%	2919%	2924%	2929%	2934%	2939%	2944%	2949%	2954%	2959%	2964%	2969%	2974%	2979%	2984%	2989%	2994%	2999%	3004%	3009%	3014%	3019%	3024%	3029%	3034%	3039%	3044%	3049%	3054%	3059%	3064%	3069%	3074%	3079%	3084%	3089%	3094%	3099%	3104%	3109%	3114%	3119%	3124%	3129%	3134%	3139%	3144%	3149%	3154%	3159%	3164%	3169%	3174%	3179%	3184%	3189%	3194%	3199%	3204%	3209%	3214%	3219%	3224%	3229%	3234%	3239%	3244%	3249%	3254%	3259%	3264%	3269%	3274%	3279%	3284%	3289%	3294%	3299%	3304%	3309%	3314%	3319%	3324%	3329%	3334%	3339%	3344%	3349%	3354%	3359%	3364%	3369%	3374%	3379%	3384%	3389%	3394%	3399%	3404%	3409%	3414%	3419%	3424%	3429%	3434%	3439%	3444%	3449%	3454%	3459%	3464%	3469%	3474%	3479%	3484%	3489%	3494%	3499%	3504%	3509%	3514%	3519%	3524%	3529%	3534%	3539%	3544%	3549%	3554%	3559%	3564%	3569%	3574%	3579%	3584%	3589%	3594%	3599%	3604%	3609%	3614%	3619%	3624%	3629%	3634%	3639%	3644%	3649%	3654%	3659%	3664%	3669%	3674%	3679%	3684%	3689%	3694%	3699%	3704%	3709%	3714%	3719%	3724%	3729%	3734%	3739%	3744%	3749%	3754%	3759%	3764%	3769%	3774%	3779%	3784%	3789%	3794%	3799%	3804%	3809%	3814%	3819%	3824%	3829%	3834%	3839%	3844%	3849%	3854%	3859%	3864%	3869%	3874%	3879%	3884%	3889%	3894%	3899%	3904%	3909%	3914%	3919%	3924%	3929%	3934%	3939%	3944%	3949%	3954%	3959%	3964%	3969%	3974%	3979%	3984%	3989%	3994%	3999%	4004%	4009%	4014%	4019%	4024%	4029%	4034%	4039%	4044%	4049%	4054%	4059%	4064%	4069%	4074%	4079%	4084%	4089%	4094%	4099%	4104%	4109%	4114%	4119%	4124%	4129%	4134%	4139%	4144%	4149%	4154%	4159%	4164%	4169%	4174%	4179%	4184%	4189%	4194%	4199%	4204%	4209%	4214%	4219%	4224%	4229%	4234%	4239%	4244%	4249%	4254%	4259%	4264%	4269%	4274%	4279%	4284%	4289%	4294%	4299%	4304%	4309%	4314%	4319%	4324%	4329%	4334%	4339%	4344%	4349%	4354%	4359%	4364%	4369%	4374%	4379%	4384%	4389%	4394%	4399%	4404%	4409%	4414%	4419%	4424%	4429%	4434%	4439%	4444%	4449%	4454%	4459%	4464%	4469%	4474%	4479%	4484%	4489%	4494%	4499%	4504%	4509%	4514%	4519%	4524%	4529%	4534%	4539%	4544%	4549%	4554%	4559%	4564%	4569%	4574%	4579%	4584%	4589%	4594%	4599%	4604%	4609%	4614%	4619%	4624%	4629%	4634%	4639%	4644%	4649%	4654%	4659%	4664%	4669%	4674%	4679%	4684%	4689%	4694%	4699%	4704%	4709%	4714%	4719%	4724%	4729%	4734%	4739%</
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[illegible]

15%	15%	15%+		27%	15%	Whittaker	11	189	24%	2	3%
11%	11	11	-	16%	10½	WickesCrs	1	5	58	10%	10½
4¼	41%	41%	-	6¼	3½	Wieboldts	28	5	27	3½	3%
10%	10%	10%	-	77	45%	WmsCos	.60	10	371	59%	57

[illegible]

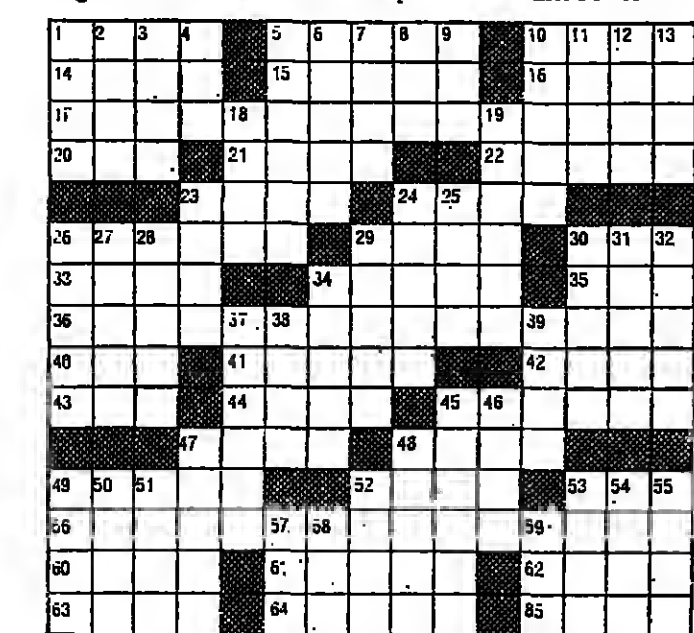
70%	3%	37%	14%
70%	18%	14%	14%
70%	18%	14%	14%
5%	5%	51%	51%
5%	5%	51%	51%
5%	5%	51%	51%
5%	5%	51%	51%
41%	2%	4%	14%
41%	2%	4%	14%
12%	18%	36%	36%
12%	18%	36%	36%
2%	2%	24%	24%
2%	2%	24%	24%
2%	2%	24%	24%
1%	1%	14%	14%
1%	1%	14%	14%
6%	67%	67%	16%
22%	22%	22%	14%
22%	22%	22%	14%
22%	22%	22%	14%
22%	22%	22%	14%
22%	22%	22%	14%
10%	9%	7%	14%
10%	9%	7%	14%
10%	9%	7%	14%
10%	9%	7%	14%
9%	9%	9%	9%
22%	22%	22%	14%
22%	22%	22%	14%
5%	5%	5%	5%
5%	5%	5%	5%
14%	14%	14%	14%

...and the fact that the *Journal* is a journal of the American Psychological Association, the largest and most influential of the professional organizations in the field of psychology, is a source of great strength and confidence for the *Journal*.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- 1 Brazilian state
 - 2 Tourist site
 - 3 Impudence
 - 4 Woeful word
 - 5 Close by, in poems
 - 6 Pizarro victim
 - 7 Clean out in a way
 - 8 Kind of service
 - 9 Show exhaustion
 - 10 Winklike
 - 11 songs
 - 12 Info
 - 13 German goblin
 - 14 Lugosi
 - 15 Dallas campus
 - 16 Swiss river
 - 17 George of TV
 - 18 Possesses
 - 19 Oo a shoestring
 - 20 N. Z. parrot
 - 21 Medicinal plant
 - 22 Juices
 - 23 Stake
 - 24 Do arithmetic
 - 25 Cadgers
 - 26 Gray
 - 27 Fruit
 - 28 Gridiron yard-gainer
- DOWN**
- 1 Ratchet-wheel part
 - 2 Kind of berry
 - 3 Hardwood
 - 4 Concerning
 - 5 DDT target
 - 6 Stadium sound
 - 7 Man's name
 - 8 Move furtively
 - 9 Handle of an old
 - 10 Man with a
 - 11 Yegg's target
 - 12 Rigg gem
 - 13 War weapon
 - 14 "Trees," for one
 - 15 Ledger entries
 - 16 Grocery item
 - 17 Austrian novelist
 - 18 Rowed a boat
 - 19 Kind of ax or cloth
 - 20 Portends
 - 21 Put aside
 - 22 Dull finish
 - 23 in (introduce)
 - 24 Dwarf
 - 25 Special clothes
 - 26 Astringent
 - 27 Stable fare
 - 28 Cotton of
 - 29 Colonial days
 - 30 Confused
 - 31 Old weapon
 - 32 Hit hard
 - 33 Organ part
 - 34 Kind of
 - 35 Plumbing problem
 - 36 Blackbird
 - 37 Cutting tool
 - 38 Raison d'
 - 39 Young animal
 - 40 Make a choice
 - 41 Vote
 - 42 Little knot



WEATHER

Area	Temp	Cond	Wind	Humid	Pres
ALABAMA	73	F	Clear	65	1013
ALASKA	50	F	Cloudy	65	1013
ARIZONA	73	F	Clear	65	1013
ARKANSAS	73	F	Clear	65	1013
CALIFORNIA	73	F	Clear	65	1013
COLORADO	73	F	Clear	65	1013
CONNECTICUT	73	F	Clear	65	1013
DELAWARE	73	F	Clear	65	1013
FLORIDA	73	F	Clear	65	1013
GEORGIA	73	F	Clear	65	1013
ILLINOIS	73	F	Clear	65	1013
INDIANA	73	F	Clear	65	1013
IOWA	73	F	Clear	65	1013
KANSAS	73	F	Clear	65	1013
KENTUCKY	73	F	Clear	65	1013
LOUISIANA	73	F	Clear	65	1013
MAINE	73	F	Clear	65	1013
MARYLAND	73	F	Clear	65	1013
MASSACHUSETTS	73	F	Clear	65	1013
MICHIGAN	73	F	Clear	65	1013
MINNESOTA	73	F	Clear	65	1013
MISSISSIPPI	73	F	Clear	65	1013
MISSOURI	73	F	Clear	65	1013
MONTANA	73	F	Clear	65	1013
NEBRASKA	73	F	Clear	65	1013
NEVADA	73	F	Clear	65	1013
NEW HAMPSHIRE	73	F	Clear	65	1013
NEW JERSEY	73	F	Clear	65	1013
NEW MEXICO	73	F	Clear	65	1013
NEW YORK	73	F	Clear	65	1013
NORTH CAROLINA	73	F	Clear	65	1013
NORTH DAKOTA	73	F	Clear	65	1013
OHIO	73	F	Clear	65	1013
OKLAHOMA	73	F	Clear	65	1013
OREGON	73	F	Clear	65	1013
PENNSYLVANIA	73	F	Clear	65	1013
RHODE ISLAND	73	F	Clear	65	1013
SOUTH CAROLINA	73	F	Clear	65	1013
SOUTH DAKOTA	73	F	Clear	65	1013
TENNESSEE	73	F	Clear	65	1013
TEXAS	73	F	Clear	65	1013
UTAH	73	F	Clear	65	1013
Vermont	73	F	Clear	65	1013
VIRGINIA	73	F	Clear	65	1013
WASHINGTON	73	F	Clear	65	1013
WEST VIRGINIA	73	F	Clear	65	1013
WISCONSIN	73	F	Clear	65	1013
WYOMING	73	F	Clear	65	1013

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the U.S. dollar: (d)-daily; (w)-weekly; (b)-bi-weekly; (m)-monthly; (q)-quarterly; (a)-annually.

ALABAMA	73	F	Clear	65	1013
ALASKA	50	F	Cloudy	65	1013
ARIZONA	73	F	Clear	65	1013
ARKANSAS	73	F	Clear	65	1013
CALIFORNIA	73	F	Clear	65	1013
COLORADO	73	F	Clear	65	1013
CONNECTICUT	73	F	Clear	65	1013
DELAWARE	73	F	Clear	65	1013
FLORIDA	73	F	Clear	65	1013
GEORGIA	73	F	Clear	65	1013
ILLINOIS	73	F	Clear	65	1013
INDIANA	73	F	Clear	65	1013
IOWA	73	F	Clear	65	1013
KANSAS	73	F	Clear	65	1013
KENTUCKY	73	F	Clear	65	1013
LOUISIANA	73	F	Clear	65	1013
MAINE	73	F	Clear	65	1013
MARYLAND	73	F	Clear	65	1013
MASSACHUSETTS	73	F	Clear	65	1013
MICHIGAN	73	F	Clear	65	1013
MINNESOTA	73	F	Clear	65	1013
MISSISSIPPI	73	F	Clear	65	1013
MISSOURI	73	F	Clear	65	1013
MONTANA	73	F	Clear	65	1013
NEBRASKA	73	F	Clear	65	1013
NEVADA	73	F	Clear	65	1013
NEW HAMPSHIRE	73	F	Clear	65	1013
NEW JERSEY	73	F	Clear	65	1013
NEW MEXICO	73	F	Clear	65	1013
NEW YORK	73	F	Clear	65	1013
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TENNESSEE	73	F	Clear	65	1013
TEXAS	73	F	Clear	65	1013
UTAH	73	F	Clear	65	1013
Vermont	73	F	Clear	65	1013
VIRGINIA	73	F	Clear	65	1013
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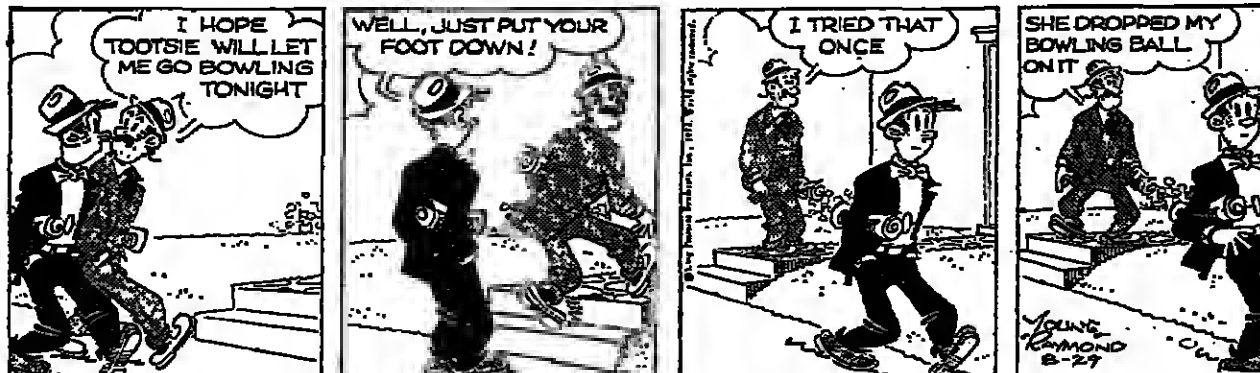
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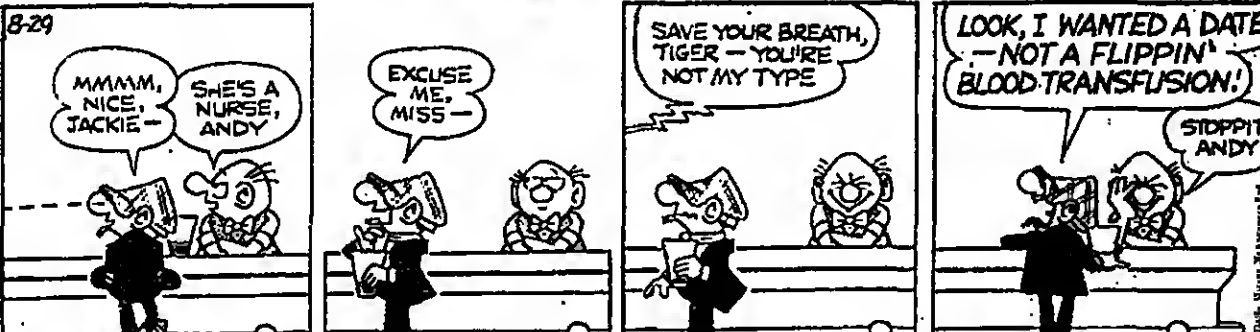
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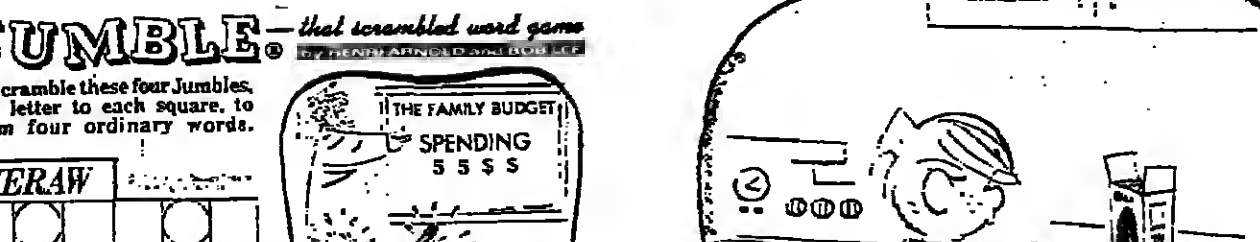
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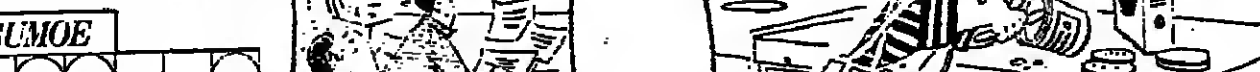
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BOOKS

ONE SUNSET A WEEK

The Story of a Coal Miner

By George Vecsey. Saturday Review Press. 247 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by A.H. Raskin

DEATH and ugliness are the constant companions of the men who go underground every day to mine the world's coal. Their lives are spent playing tag with disaster—a roof fall, an explosion in the bowels of a mountain or just the slow rot of their lungs from coal dust that they turn into black sludge. And the land above them, once all timber-covered hills and valleys of incredible beauty, is now a giant slag heap made drearier still by the ravages of 10-story-high stripping machines.

These things help make miners everywhere a fractious breed, their view of society as gloomy as the Stygian shafts in which they dig. In Britain it was the miners who defied wage restraints and toppled the Tory government early this year. In France it was the miners who humbled the iron-willed Charles de Gaulle at the height of his power. And in President Ford's Mr. Nice Guy of 1974—runs into trouble with labor in his efforts to build a union front against inflation, the place that trouble almost certainly will start will be the coal mines when the United Mine Workers' contracts run out this fall. After all the miners did not hesitate to strike in World War II when all the rest of labor was adhering to a no-strike pledge and when the patron saint of the New Deal, Franklin D. Roosevelt, was in the White House.

Why miners are like that is likely to be a lot clearer to you after you read this book about Dan Sizemore, a nightshift foreman in a southern Virginia mine whose father was a mine foreman before him and who has himself worked underground in Appalachia for 36 years. Mr. Sizemore is a most unusual miner, even by the unusual standards that are normal in a coal patch; but that doesn't keep him from being an admirable guide—in George Vecsey's words, "a valuable closed-circuit camera, planted in one of the darkest, dirtiest, tunnels of American life."

Mr. Vecsey, a reporter for The New York Times, met Dan Sizemore while covering a UMW strike in Appalachia, four years ago. The miner had started out in 1936, working as a boy, a tough coal boss like his daddy. He was going to rise in the company and move more coal than any boss had ever moved. He did just that, and any miner who didn't meet the pace was soon an ex-miner in a one-industry region. The big bosses kept pushing Mr. Sizemore ahead. "They're concerned hardness, callousness," he was the exact type of bully they were looking for, he used to boast.

Dan Sizemore went on that way for more than two decades, then got the heave-ho himself—victim of "the recession" in 1958, plus a little backstabbing by some of his fellow foremen who didn't worry at first. He could still move coal better than any man who ever lived. The concept evaporated under a long spell of unemployment—so long that Dan Sizemore, his wife and seven children had to taste the humiliation of welfare.

By the time he was back bawling it again, his values had begun a slow change that turned him into a social activist, a rebel filled with despair about "the system" and its brutalization of the miners. "Has this access of concern for the exploited and the emulated, this inveighing against the sins of industry, union and government, made him a popular hero? Just the reverse: The whole Sizemore family has been cast into outer darkness by most of the tight-knit community around them. Part of it is that they have two sons who moved to Toronto to escape the Vietnam draft, an even bigger part that they gave shelter one week to a young black friend of their absent sons—a kindness that prompted two members of Mr. Sizemore's crew to lead him into an ambush for pistol-whipping a bigoted deputy sheriff.

The worth of this illuminating book is not primarily in Dan Sizemore's misadventure. It is in the moral estimates of the morality of the mine operators. Virtually every indictment he makes of the coal barons for greed and inhumanity was made far more eloquently a generation ago by John L. Lewis, the towering, still majestic leader of the UMW. The book's more useful contribution is in the vividness with which it portrays the anxieties and the camaraderie inside a mine—the havoc that a faulty wire can cause, the swift alternation of laughter and tragedy, the misadventure of safety rules and, through it all, the unceasing pressure to move the coal.

Little wonder that sometimes Dan Sizemore likes to get drunk on wine or home brew. "It's good to get dumber once in a while," he told Mr. Vecsey in his kitchen on their last day together. "Look, I make coal mining sound so damn exciting, but let's face it—we're all terrified every time we go over to that place."

Skilfully interlarded with Mr. Vecsey's intimate picture of the mine that Mr. Sizemore fears working for, a management he despises, is a depressing overview of Appalachia and its wreckage, both human and ecological. There is the mine town, with the only black in Mr. Sizemore's shift obliged to live in the "colored hollow" across the valley, surrounded by religious images and moonshine. And there is the desolation of the region by the strippers—instant millionaires with the connivance of judges who come into court to interpret the law, their books still mud from morning of surveying their own strip-mining operations. In structure, too, is Mr. Vecsey's run-down of the successful rank-and-file insurrection in the UMW after the 1969 murder of Joseph A. Yablonski had ended his personal challenge of the petty tyrants who inherited the Lewis legacy.

If the midrange novel in the mine union does call for a nationwide strike this November, Dan Sizemore won't go out with the rest of the miners. He is out already and so is his whole crew. A month after this book was finished, all 175 men at their mine got pink slips telling them it was being closed because of "economic conditions." At 55 he can't pass the medical examination for a job at any other mine. He has second-stage black lung, another discard on the slag heap of Appalachia.

A.H. Raskin is on The New York Times editorial board.

BRIDGE By Alan Truscott

If you are looking for a passive lead against a high-level contract, a lead from a queen or a jack is generally slightly safer than a lead from a king. The reason is that a lead from a minor honor may give up a trick that the defense would never have made in any event. But if a king is a potential trick, there may be less that the declarer can do to neutralize it.

West had no hesitation in rejecting the singleton spade lead, which would have solved all the declarer's problems, immediately. As can be seen, a diamond lead would have given South no help at all, the slam would have depended entirely on South's play of the spade suit, which would have been a guess.

West's actual decision to lead a heart from the king does not appear fatal at first glance, but in fact it gave the declarer an opportunity for a good play. By taking a slight risk, he was able to reach a position in which the contract became a certainty. The first trick was won by dummy with the heart queen, and a spade was led to the king. Next three diamond winners

NORTH (D)
 ♠ J1053
 ♥ QJ3
 ♦ K53
 ♣ A76

WEST
 ♠ K852
 ♥ A374
 ♦ Q1042
 ♣ 9853

SOUTH
 ♠ AK64
 ♥ A108
 ♦ A2
 ♣ K

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:
 North East South West
 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
 3 ♠ Pass 4 N.T. Pass
 5 ♠ Pass 5 N.T. Pass
 6 ♠ Pass 6 ♠ Pass
 West led the heart five.

